The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,564.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,680 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Beyts, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Mangalore, Carwarore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but arrangements for these ports and the Neighbouring may be handed at Narrakull—miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 11th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.		Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Bussorah	1
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Fao	5
„ Gundur	16	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	19	„ Linga	7
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	22	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	25	„ Gundur	13
„ Fao	26	„ Kurrachee	16
Arrive Bussorah	27	Arrive Bombay	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£8	Including Provisions.
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths. For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

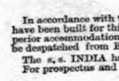
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via Suez Canal).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERES and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15		Without food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,520 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLEB, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship STOCKBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Ricketts, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF TANJORE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship G. F. O. HEYN, Captain F. Mullee, arrived from Rangoon, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery; otherwise the cargo will be landed by the Captain, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Owner and Captain of the ship G. F. O. Heyn.

30 Medow Street, 10th June 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing underany flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 „ „ 29 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... „ „ „
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expenses, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Ist.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home weather.

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dress Suits and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
3 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
3 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair Brushes
6 Sheets and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s.s. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 14th May.
„ RIPON, from Marseilles, 22nd May.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. NAPOLI, from Glasgow, 4th May.
„ POONAH, from Southampton, 7th May.
„ BAVARIAN, from Liverpool, 11th May.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. HISTORIAN, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will commence discharging to-morrow, 11th instant.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO ex-Dutch ship CORNELIA ADOLPHINE, from Akyab, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery of the same; otherwise the same will be landed on the quay by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents ship Cornelia Adolphine.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MELBOURNE, Smith, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their goods as they come to hand.

In cases where boats are not sent, the goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

FREE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant POLICIES of INSURANCE against Fire upon Buildings and their contents, charging reduced rates on risks taken in the Elphinstone Circle.

They are also prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

NOTICE.—ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Quarter Anna per Rupee, WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS of the above Corporation, whose Claim have been admitted, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, between the hours of 11 and 2 P.M. at the Office of Messrs. Llebetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors must produce their Vouchers when applying for Dividend.

G. R. WILSON, } Official Liquidators.
A. THOMSON, }

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS & GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, held on MONDAY the 6th day of June at 2 P.M., the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That Mr. JAMES MELVILLE having proceeded to Europe and tendered his resignation of the Office of Liquidator of the Company, his resignation be accepted, and that Mr. W. G. HALL be appointed SOLE LIQUIDATOR of the Company, and that he exercise all the power which Mr. James Melville and he himself could have done."

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, and on every succeeding SATURDAY, until further Notice, a Mixed Train WILL LEAVE BOMBAY at 4 o'clock P.M. (Madras time) and run to Callian, arriving there at 7 o'clock P.M.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Passengers will be booked by this train for all intermediate Stations between Bombay and Callian.

HENRY CONIER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 40 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered in Bombay in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Store Keeper during the next six months.

Tenders should be sent in, addressed to undersigned, and accompanied by a sealed sample of the Oil to be delivered, by the 18th instant. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Fort, 10th June 1870.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Act XVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of JUMNAJASS and DAVIDASS.

A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Five Annas and Two Pies (5 annas and 2 pies) per cent WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS on the above Estate whose Claims have been admitted on and after MONDAY the 13th instant, between the hours of 11 and 2 P.M.

Creditors must produce their Vouches when applying for Dividend.

G. R. WILSON, Sole Trustee.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th June 1870.

I, the undersigned, widow of the late JANARDHUN BALCHUSTNAJEE, do hereby give NOTICE, that my Grandson, ANNUNDRAO VENAJEE, is not now in a proper state of mind, and therefore no person or persons should lend him any money. Should any person or persons after this notice do so, it will be at his or their own risk, and his or their claims in respect of any such loans shall be considered null and void.

The O mark GIRGABAI, widow of the late Janardhun Balcrustnajee.

Witness,

GUNPUTRAO MOROJEE.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY the 18th day of June, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by direction of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed executed by Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry, and dated the 16th day of November 1859, all the right, title, and interest of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry in the valuable house and property, situate at Khetwady Back Road, described in the said Mortgage Deed as follows:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of three compartments, built with chunnam and stone-walls and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate in Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the north side of Khetwady Back Road or Dumsan Road Row, and which said ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras Freehold Ground under No. 13, and contains by admeasurement 631 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 6, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee, now purchased by Furdoonjee Cooverjee Gotliba, on or towards the west by a public road, on or towards the north by the property of Edward Rehabeel, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitor to the Mortgagee, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.—Dated this 11th day of June 1870.

H. W. PAYNE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON SUPPLIES, FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, in reminding their out-station constituents of the near approach of the wet season, request particular attention to a

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The decrease of freight, the increase of facilities, and expedition of transit, from the Home and Continental markets, the saving of interest on capital, and of loss by breakage in transshipment in Egypt, and other advantages accruing to the commerce of Bombay by the success of

THE SUEZ CANAL,

enables them to announce to their large constituency and the public generally, a considerable reduction of the rates for all articles of general daily consumption.

The great success (shown by the Company's Official Reports) of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of the public by

REDUCTION OF PROFITS, LIBERAL ALLOWANCES FOR "CASH" OR "MONTHLY" PAYMENTS,

and superiority of quality and condition of goods, encourages the expectation that this renewed application of such principles will ensure increased support from the general community.

W. COLCLOUGH,
General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, AND ALES.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed sole Agents in this Presidency for the CELEBRATED WINES of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., the UNRIVALLED SUPERIORITY of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the HOME MARKETS and the Presidencies of BENGAL and MADRAS.

	Cash. per doz.	Credit. per doz.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine, for general family use ..... Quarts	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, full bodied generous dinner Wine ..... Quarts	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. White's well known Pale Seal brand, a richly flavoured mellow Wine, in original cases ..... Quarts	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, a delicately nutty flavoured and very dry wine, in high esteem among connoisseurs (sometimes known as the "convent" Wine)..... Quarts	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; the no plus ultra of Sherries; this wine may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and aroma	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

GRAHAM & Co.'s SOUND PORT,	...Quarts	21 8	24 0
Do. Do.	...Pints	13 8	15 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT, with good body and flavour.	...Quarts	27 0	30 0
Do. Do.	...Pints	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, a first class full-bodied Wine, with fine bouquet and flavour (most suitable for invalids)	...Quarts	34 0	38 0
Do. Do.	...Pints	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.

(Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.)

Constituents will oblige by stating on their orders whether they require "original" or "re-packed" cases of Sparkling Wines. In default of such instructions, up-country orders will be met with "RE-PACKED," local orders with "ORIGINAL" Cases.

The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., and for Messrs. Ferriere, Jouet & Co.

	Cash. per doz.	Credit. per doz.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE—F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India," and FERRIER JOUET & Co.'s "Pale extra dry Creaming," brands in "original" cases as landed	Qts. 38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed	...Qts. 40 0	44 0
Do. do. in original cases as landed	...Pints 21 0	23 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed	...Pints 22 0	24 0
CHAMPAGNE—JULES (the original) MUMM'S dinner dry, in original cases as landed	...Qts. 36 0	40 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed	...Qts. 38 0	42 0
Do. do. in original cases as landed	...Pints 20 0	22 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed	...Pints 21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE—"Fleur de Sillery;" in original cases as landed..	...Qts. 32 0	36 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed	...Qts. 34 0	38 0
HOCK—"EHRENBREITSTEIN," SPARKLING, possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine, in original cases as landed ...	...Qts. 38 0	42 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed	...Qts. 40 0	44 0
Ditto Ditto, as landed	...Pints 20 0	22 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed	...Pints 21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, F. GIESLER & Co.'s finest Sparkling; a splendid Wine, in original cases as landed ...	...Qts. 36 0	40 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed	...Qts. 38 0	42 0
Ditto Ditto, as landed	...Pints 20 0	22 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed	...Pints 21 0	23 0

STILL HOCKS.

BODENTHAL, vintage 1865, a sound light Wine for general use ...	...Qts.	21 0	24 0
Ditto ditto ...	...Pints	11 0	13 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865, a superior wine of fuller body and flavour ...	...Qts.	31 0	34 0
Ditto ditto ...	...Pints	16 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862, a rich full-flavoured Dinner Wine of very superior character ...	...Qts.	36 0	40 0
Ditto ditto ...	...Pints	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (the celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs) ...	...Pints	27 0	30 0

CLARETS.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858, a good sound Breakfast Wine ...	Quarts	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851, a superior Breakfast, or Cup, Wine ...	Quarts	14 8	16 0
Ditto Ditto ...	Pints	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a fine Dinner Wine ...	Quarts	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ...	Quarts	32 0	36 0
Do. Do. Pints, specially imported for use of invalids ...		18 0	20 0

Not less than 3 bottles of Wines supplied at Cash rates.

SPIRITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy) ... ...per doz.	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable specialty for Travellers' use).	„ 16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE; a far superior to the lower brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at the same rate.	„ 24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; a sound and wholesome Brandy...	„ 18 0	21 0
BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1	„ 36 0	40 0
„ No. 2	„ 24 0	27 0
„ HENNESSEY'S	„ 23 8	26 8
„ MARTELL'S	„ 24 0	26 0
„ MOUNIER'S Vine Leaf ...	„ 24 0	27 0

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM... Qts. per doz.	16 0	18 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S „ „	16 0	18 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles... ... ... Qts. per doz.	24 0	27 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bots.	13 8	15 0

RUMS.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s ... ...Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA ... ... „	18 0	20 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH, KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL. Qts. per doz	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland. „	18 0	20 0

(Not less than 3 bottles of spirits supplied at cash rates.)

BASS'S PALE ALE,

IMPORTED THROUGH

THE SUEZ CANAL;

BOTTLED BY

STONE & Co., CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz...	3 12	4 0
ORDINARY PINTS, examined and repacked ...	3 14	4 2
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz.	5 12	6 4
ORDINARY QUARTS, examined and repacked...	6 0	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 6 doz...	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	5 0	5 8
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 3 doz...	8 0	8 12
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked...	8 4	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and other large Consumers the Imperial Quarts (containing 5 full sized glasses) are recommended both for convenience and economy.

ALLSOPP'S & TENNENT'S ALES.

ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks ...	...	3 8	3 12
Do do examined and repacked	...	3 12	4 0
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks	...	5 8	6 0
Do do examined and repacked	...	5 12	6 4

STOUT and PORTER; BY GUINNESS, BARCLAY, & WHITE & Co.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PINTS, in original casks of 6 & 8 Doz. ...	... 3 14	4 2
Do, examined and repacked ...	... 4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original casks of 4 dozen ...	... 5 12	6 4
QUARTS, examined and repacked ...	... 6 0	6 8
Do in original casks, H. WHITE & Co's celebrated brand ...	... 5 8	6 0
QUARTS, examined and repacked ...	... 5 12	6 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection:—

HATS.	Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes. Dress Ditto.
COLLARS.	Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes.
SCARFS.	The latest Style, made up and to tie.
COATINGS.	Blue and Black, New Diagnals.
DAMASK NAPKINS.	3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask.
GAUZE UNDER VESTS.	Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it having come to my knowledge that attempts are being made to make use of my name fictitiously, any person or persons having any occasion in the way of business or otherwise to obtain my signature to any document or documents whatsoever, he or they should obtain such signature in the presence of my Solicitor, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, who shall attest such documents; and should my signature appear to any document not bearing the attestation of my said Solicitor such document shall not be relied upon, and the same shall be considered null and void in any Court of Law or Equity whatsoever.

SITTABAEE,
The widow of Verayeck Yesoba Purbhoo.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

TWO LET, for two or three months, a small FURNISHED HOUSE, with Stables, &c., pleasantly situated in the best part of Malabar Hill, suitable for a Married Couple or two Bachelors. Rent very moderate. Apply to [illegible], G. I. P. Railway Office, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,
3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Raja and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, from sample specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Smith and Bits; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Scarles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.

HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mousseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay.....	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

2 DAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for shares steady. Elphinstone Land Stock benefits were enquired for at Rs. 97.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomnl. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	110
25,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay new	642½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,490
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	195
87,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	132
10,000	250	87½	12 do.	Oriental Bank	402½

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	100	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
250	3,300	850	600	Alexandra Press Co.	600
	12,000	11,000	2,000	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
200	2,000	all	250	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	sr.	93 d	Do. New	525
500	14,880	all	800	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
250	3,000	all		East India Press Co.	1,560
150	3,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	9,400
200	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,015
200	6,000	all	240	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1,000	5,000	2,000	100	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
1,500	1,000	550		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	380
127	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,500 nl.
225	2,000	750	200	Victoria Press, Madras	1,350
150	2,000	all	150	Timmerelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Clarkar Company	900 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.9.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£ 0	43.10.7	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,060	&c.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

240	
117	
1,100	
200	

CALCUTTA.—9TH JUNE 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

Four cents, at Rs. 95-12, or 3-4 discount.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, to different parties, at Rs. 1,475, 1,480 and 1,485 cash.

Agra Bank, new shares, at Rs. 107½.

East Indian Railway Stocks at Rs. 246½ and 247 per £20.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at from Rs. 305 to 345, for cash.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from ——

Gerard, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad

Fagan, Lieutenant, 2nd Light Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Hastings, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Wall, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Murphy, —— Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, June 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fleetwood Williams, C.S.I., is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 1st of February last.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assumed charge of the office on the 1st instant.

Lieutenant James Edward Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

Subsidiary leave for fifteen days is granted to Lieutenant W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The Reverend Robert Colquhoun has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon J. Cameron, M.D., is appointed temporarily to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Adrian Campbell Cator, as Vice-Consul for France, Consul Designate, and Consul for Italy, at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Leon Hernandez.

Major I. F. MacAndrew, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to officiate as Commissioner of the Lucknow Division during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. Currie, or until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Harington, M.A., Officiating Settlement Officer, Lucknow, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the room of Major MacAndrew, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant J. E. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon.

Mr. R. H. Davies, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 8th July 1870, or subsequent date.

STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Peter Stark Lumsden, Quartermaster General of the Bengal Army ; Charles Umpherston Aitchinson, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department ; and the Nawab Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, Prime Minister to the Maharaja of Jeypore, to be Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale is appointed to officiate as 3rd Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts.

Mr. J. Mackey, Officiating 1st Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Military letter, from the Secretary of State for India, is dated London, the 28th April 1870, and addressed to the Governor General of India in Council :—

"I have to inform your Government that Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Major-General Percy Hill, C.B., to the staff of the Army in India. With reference to my despatch No. 23 of the 27th of January last, it will rest with your Government to indicate the presidency in which this officer is to be employed."

With reference to the foregoing, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General Percy Hill, C.B., to the Bengal Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Cafe, V. C. of Infantry, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of Division, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the Establishment, with effect from the 20th May 1870, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Hire, resigned.

Captain J. B. Smith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 1st Class and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal : they are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Assistant Surgeon Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D., arrived at Fort William on the 11th May 1870.

Assistant Surgeon Herbert Boyd,—arrived at Fort William on the 24th May 1870.

The services of the undermentioned officers, who are candidates for the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay :—

Lieutenant H. W. Allen, of the 107th Foot.

Ensign H. F. Smith, of the 88th Foot.

Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, of the General List, Infantry, who was promoted to the rank of Captain from the 1st March 1870, is permitted to retain his appointment of Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Army Commissariat Department :—

Captain S. A. T. Judge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 3rd Class, on probation, vice Captain W. R. Banbury, promoted to the 2nd Class.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, in succession to Major-General H. W. Norman, C.B., appointed a member of the Council of the Governor General :—

Colonel H. K. Burne, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary, to be Secretary.

Colonel B. E. Bacon, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Secretary, to be Deputy Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Assistant Secretary, to be 1st Assistant Secretary.

Major W. M. Lees, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Assistant Secretary, to be 2nd Assistant Secretary.

Captain O. R. Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 3rd Assistant Secretary. The foregoing appointments are to take effect from this date.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions and appointments in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, during the absence in Europe of Colonel B. E. Bacon, Deputy Secretary, and Captain O. R. Newmarch, 3rd Assistant Secretary, and with effect from this date :—

Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Major W. M. Lees, 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary.

Captain H. H. Stansfeld, Officiating 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary.

Lieutenant E. H. H. Collen, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Johnson will officiate as Secretary in the Military Department at the Presidency, and Major W. M. Lees will officiate as Deputy Secretary during the absence of His Excellency the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, or till further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the 2nd Punjab Infantry Punjab Frontier Force :—

Lieutenant A. H. Turner, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant during the period Captain W. S. Nugent may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. M. D. Lewes, 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster, on probation, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant Turner, or until further orders.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) James Butler, of the 19th Foot, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 17th September 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Butler will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, with effect from the 17th September 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Edward Horne, of the 5th Lancers, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—5th March 1869.

Lieutenant Alexander Evans Gordon, of the 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quartermaster, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry,—20th May 1869.

Lieutenant Charles Mabel William Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Instructor of Musketry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs,—for six months, embarking at Bombay.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard, of the 38th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 19th February 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Lydiard will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, with effect from the 19th February 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, 38th Foot, temporarily employed as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., Superintending Engineer of the Mooltan District of the Indus Valley Railway, is appointed Accountant General in the Public Works Department as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. Chesney, R.E., who has been permitted to proceed to England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney reported his departure for England by the steamer that left Bombay on the morning of the 24th April.

Mr. J. Hopkins, Assistant Accountant General, will officiate as Accountant General from the 24th April until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Innes.

Lieutenant W. Stenhouse, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Burmah, and lately officiating as Conservator of Forests in Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 4th Class, in Oudh, from the date of joining his appointment, vice Captain E. S. Wood, proceeded to England on leave.

Mr. H. H. Tubb, an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, in the Telegraph Branch, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 29th April 1870.

Mr. J. S. Harris, a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, in the Telegraph Branch, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Ensign D. McLeod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Oudh.

Mr. J. Steell is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 3rd Grade and posted to Hyderabad for employment in the Railway Branch.

MADRAS MILITARY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 20th May 1870.

Captain C. Ashburnam, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, is appointed Commandant of the Depot at Ramandroog, vice Captain C. B. Steer, resigned.

The following posting is ordered :—

Brigadier General R. M. Best, to Nagpore Force.

Leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Gib, Assistant Adjutant General, to 20th June, Neilgherries, private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carleton, 20th Brigade, for six months, Neilgherry Hills and Bangalore, S.C.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain W. B. Rice, 9th Brigade, to England.

21st Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. D. Crowe, to England, on medical certificate.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Parish, C.B., from 19th May, for two months, Shevaroy Hills, S.C.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. M. Babington, Commandant, 28th Native Infantry, to 23rd June, Neilgherries.

Medical Department—Surgeon H. J. Beach, in Medical charge, 13th Native Infantry, to the 31st August, Neilgherries, S. C.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. "
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton'
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Columbian (s)	Barratt	Suez, May 30.
	Dacca (s)	Beyts	Calcutta, May 17.
	Pluto (s)	Baker	Goa, June 7.
	Chalmer	Helps	Rangoon, March 30.
	Phillipine	Nacoda	Mozambique, May 18.
	Cornelia Adolphine	De Rolver	Akyab, April 7.
	Melbourne	Smith	Calcutta, April 19.
	Historian (s)	Tutton	Calcutta, May 28.
	British Statesman	Tulloch	London, Feb. 23.
	Hopeful		Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Oberon	Towill	Liverpool.
	Aurora	Harriott	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Persia, Ellison, to Liverpool.

Ship Ashgrove, Fullerton, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

June.			
8	Candia (s)	.....	Suez.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MOLESCEY—BEACH—May 17th, at St. James' Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Charles N. Edgington, cousin, George Twigge Molecey, Esq., of Bombay, second son of the late John Molecey Twigge Molecey, Esq., of West Deeping, Lincolnshire, to Harriet, only surviving daughter of the late Edward Beach, Esq., of Grove Road, North Brixton.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

CARTER—June 3rd, at Chacepore, of cancer of the tongue, Phillip Peter Carter, Esq., formerly Proprietor of the Bullea and Bhojopore Indigo concerns, aged 63 years, 3 months and 2 days.

KING—June 5th, at Calcutta, Florence Mabel, the infant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. King, aged nine months and five days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

MACDONELL—June 4th, at Mussoorie, Colonel A. A. Macdonell, Stud Department.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

IF our contemporary wishes to get out of his original position, to wit, that by sending an Englishman to Jinjeera we were pursuing a disintegrating and destructive policy, we will do our best to assist him. He now "fully acknowledges" that "British agency must be used in by far the majority of cases for a long time to come." He also retracts his opinion that the British are a disintegrating and destructive race, and explains that he only meant to say that the policy we set on foot last October in Jinjeera was correctly described by the forcible epithets we have often quoted. Well, what was the policy—what did we do? The Government determined to take away, and did take away, the criminal jurisdiction from the Hubshee, and sent an Englishman to administer that department of public business. The whole force of our contemporary's original argument was that this was the reverse of a constructive policy ; but his main reason for that conclusion was the choice of an Englishman as Political Agent. We say so, desiring to do him justice, and assist him in his laudable efforts to get into the right way. For, although it was not at all apparent that he intended to approve last November of the deprivation of power to which the Hubshee was subject, he does approve of it now, and therefore we are willing to assume he did so then. He said on Tuesday :—

"The general and constructive right possessed by the paramount power, in the interests of humanity and good government, would be sufficient to justify the temporary suspension of executive jurisdiction in far more important states than Jinjeera, were such a course plainly required by the circumstances. The sole but all-important questions are—With what object is such supersession determined upon, and in what manner is the measure carried out? We have always held that when occasion calls for such a step, it is not only the right, but the duty, of the paramount power to interpose its functions of supervisor and political educator. The counterpart of this proposition is that such interposition loses all its virtue if prompted or conducted with the object of extinguishing the sovereignty or administration which is, ostensibly, being protected and conserved. There was no sinister design of this kind apparent in taking over the Hubshee's jurisdiction, and the interest arising out of the present proceedings is connected entirely with the second question."

Precisely. The mode of carrying out the policy adopted was to send a Political Agent who was an Englishman. If, therefore, as now appears, it was the Englishman who introduced the disintegrating and destructive element—an element which would have been absent had a Moslem been sent—were we so far wrong in driving our contemporary to his legitimate conclusion—a conclusion we have persuaded him to repudiate—that the English are a disintegrating and destructive race? So far have we made progress towards the conversion of our adversary, that he defends the English from the witticism of a fanciful character in a fanciful book where the charge was that they do not know how to govern. Under these circumstances we can bear with equanimity his sneer at us because while he is so ready to do so, we refuse to pass judgment without knowing the facts. The agent may have been utterly wrong in his management of Jinjeera for aught we know, and so far our contemporary would be justified in his objection to the person selected ; but his objection to him on the ground that he was an Englishman remains utterly indefensible, except from—may we venture again to say it?—the Indo-Fenian point of view. As to the employment of natives under Government—why, when did we not employ them? Who objects, and, if any one did object, how could we give effect to his objection? But it is one thing to select natives for employment, high or low, and another to assert that a policy, if carried out by a native is constructive ; and if carried out by an Englishman, by the fact of his being English, is necessarily destructive and disintegrating. That our contemporary has now abandoned that opinion is something. He has been put into a happy frame of mind by the rebellion in Jinjeera, and by the discovery that Colonel Meade found an admirable Moslem agent to administer Rutlam. No doubt Colonel Meade made an excellent choice, and did a very good thing. But Colonel Meade, we are sure, would not say that if he had selected an Englishman the work would necessarily have been ill-done. For ourselves, we hold the heretical opinion that there are too many Englishmen employed in India, and that we could do much work more cheaply and just as well through native agency.

WE are sorry to observe an announcement of the demise at Mussoorie, on the 4th instant, of Colonel A. A. Macdonell, of the Stud Department.

COLONEL KEATINGE, Political Agent for the Rajpootana States, has been appointed Officiating Commissioner in the Central Provinces, Mr. Morris, who was confirmed in that appointment, having gone home on two years' leave.

WE observe that a meeting of the native inhabitants of Bengal is to be held, under the auspices of the British India Association, at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 2nd of July, to discuss the propriety of petitioning the Secretary of State for India against the intended withdrawal of State aid to English education.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. MCLEOD INNES, V.C., R.E., Superintending Engineer of the Mooltan District of the Indus Valley Railway, is appointed Accountant General in the Public Works Department as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. Chesney, R.E., who has been permitted to proceed to England.

THE undermentioned specification of invention has been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and a copy sent to the Bombay Secretariat :—

No. 430.—Messrs. Emile Boisin and Désiré Loisens, of Paris, in the empire of France, civil engineers, for improvements in the manufacture and refining of sugar.

THE famous Murree sermon about balls and milliners' bills is still discussed in the columns of the northern journals. It seems the Bishop's views do not meet with approval from the Calcutta clergy, for the Agra paper tells us that a "majority of the Church ministers at Calcutta" have forwarded an "address" to the Rev. Mr. Phelps expressing sympathy with him under the "unjust treatment he has experienced." This looks like "flying in the face" of the Bishop.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that if from any sufficient cause an officer, who has obtained privilege leave upon the usual declaration, finds it necessary to apply for any other leave within six months from the date of his return to duty, it is in the discretion of the local Government under which he is serving to grant it. His Excellency in Council observes, however, that in such a case an explanation would no doubt be expected from the officer of the change in his intentions.

AGRA has just had what seems to have been an enthusiastic meeting *apropos* of the Income Tax. "Nearly all the non-official European community were there, and natives swarmed." The first resolution explains why they have taken action so late in the day. We append the resolutions ; they were all adopted unanimously :—

I.—That the people assembled at this meeting had hoped the measures adopted by the citizens of all classes in Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, to express their want of confidence in the system under which the finances of the Empire are administered, and their disapproval on various substantial grounds on the universally condemned income tax, would have been the means of influencing the Government of India to suspend the collection of that tax till the several memorials submitted had been considered and answered ; but since they have been disappointed in that respect, they now wish to give expression to their solemn public protest against the indifference with which the views of the people have been treated, and against the imposition of the obnoxious tax.

II.—That while the people at this meeting are under the conviction that the authorities in India, and the authorities in England entrusted with the affairs of India, are at all times actuated with respect to the financial affairs of India ; while financial statements and schemes are hurried through Council without due and cautious enquiry into the wants and wishes of the people ; and while the expenditure of the Cabinet Minister in England administering the government of India is virtually beyond the control of the country, they cannot but live in doubt and dread ruinous to their welfare and happiness.

III.—That an inordinate income tax cannot be justified in the present financial condition of India. It is obnoxious in the extreme to all classes. It is difficult of collection ; unprofitable in comparison with others less oppressive that can be imposed ; and ruinous to trade. It could have been avoided by a reduction in the expenditure on various schemes that, if not abandoned, can be postponed till a financial equilibrium has been established or other less obnoxious and oppressive modes of taxation have been devised.

IV.—That a respectful memorial, praying the repeal of the income tax, the revision of the Indian Budget for 1870-71, and the appointment of a suitable Commission to enquire into the financial condition of the Indian Empire, be prepared, and submitted through the prescribed channel to the Secretary of State for India.

V.—That Dr. A. E. Sharpley, Pundit Kedarnauth, J. A. G. Gilmour, Esq., Moonshee Rajaram, and J. Lyke Smith, Esq., do form a committee entrusted with the drawing up of a memorial embodying the sentiments of this meeting, and that they sign it on behalf of the community of Agra in meeting assembled, and submit it through the constituted channel.

CANAL JOTTINGS.

WHEN the mail left Suez, the inhabitants of Port Said were expecting an early visit from His Highness Prince Napoleon ; and it was said that he would be accompanied by the Khédive.

If Port Said has not its Tudor's Ice-house, it has at all events an ice making machine, established by the Messageries Impériales, in full working order. The chief object is no doubt to supply the steamers of the Messageries Impériales Company with ice, but the benefit extends to the public, and the attention of ship captains is called to the fact that vessels on the way to India may obtain supplies.

The following vessels, we learn from the "Journal de Port Said" of the 26th ult., had then passed Port Said :—

18th May, the English steamer Elizabeth, Captain H. Jay, from London, with 1,200 tons of general merchandise, for Bussorah, left Port Said about midday on the 20th, and arrived at Suez on the 23rd at half past five in the morning.

20th May, the Messageries Impériales steamer Pie-Ho, Captain Mélizan, from Marseilles to China, with general merchandise and 16 passengers, left on the 20th at 6 A.M., and arrived at Suez at 7 P.M. next day.

22nd May, the English steamer Apollo, Captain Hutchinson, from Bombay to Liverpool, with 850 tons of general merchandise, and four passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, Captain Lazarich, from Trieste to Bombay, with 530 tons of general merchandise, left Port Said at 4 P.M. on the 22nd, and arrived at Suez at 9-40 A.M. on the 24th.

The French steamer Europe, Captain Martino, from Bombay to Marseilles, with general merchandise and 30 passengers, left Suez at 9-30 A.M. on the 23rd, and arrived at Port Said at 8 A.M. on the 25th.

The English gun-boat Star, from Bombay to Portsmouth, left Suez on the 24th, and arrived next morning at Port Said.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

At a meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company yesterday the Chairman stated that the Suez Canal was not yet in such a state as to enable the company to use it to a greater extent than they had already done.

He added that the French mail steamers passed through the Canal, but lost much time when compared with the overland route. He trusted, however, that the Canal would be greatly improved, but was unable to say anything at present about the Brindisi route.

THE REPORTED WRECK OF THE DACIA.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE.

It is now announced that the reported loss of the telegraph steamer Dacia is unfounded.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 9th June show the following result :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,875,000 Inc.	£375,000
Bills discounted	£19,000,000 Unchanged	
Bullion	£20,625,000 Inc.	£125,000

The ships Sarah Owen, Marathon, and Europe have arrived from Bombay.

SUEZ, 9TH JUNE.

The Apis from Bombay has entered the Suez Canal.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 10TH JUNE, APT.

The Baroda with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay on the 9th instant at midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 20TH MAY.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, with the English mail of the 20th ult. on board. The Columbian sailed from Suez at 10-5 A.M. on 29th May, reached Aden at 0-10 P.M. on the 3rd inst., leaving again for Bombay ten hours afterwards. She experienced very hot weather in the Red Sea, with light airs, and from Aden the south-west monsoon with occasional heavy squalls.

The following is the list of passengers arrived by the Columbian :—

From Southampton—Captain Williams, Mrs Bennett, Mr and Mrs Coen and infant, Quartermaster Berry, Ensign Coles, Assistant Surgeons Lambert and Dukes, and four ayahs.

From Marseilles—Major and Mrs Blakeney, Captain Tempest, Messrs. Murray, Shaw, and Olphertz.

From Suez—Captain H H Lee, Captain Fagan, Captain G F Bryant, Messrs B Seton, Josiah Dow, and Demetrius Franghidi.

From Aden—Syed Hyder Adroos, 34 native followers and 13 children.

We learn from the officers of the Columbian that Captain Geo. Hyde, late commander of that vessel, was "invalided" from Suez, and that Mr. John Dexter, late 2nd engineer of the Columbian, died very suddenly of heat apoplexy in Aden harbour on 3rd June.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 20TH MAY.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's report has been issued since my last, and to-day the half-yearly general meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel. The directors begin by congratulating the proprietors on the completion and opening of the main line to Jubbulpoor, and they acknowledge the energy shown by the company's officers in accomplishing this work so much sooner than was anticipated. As regards the revenue of the entire undertaking, the accounts show that the receipts for the half year amounted to £548,801-8-8, against £610,095-5-7 in the corresponding half of 1868, the falling off being explained by the discontinuance of post office special trains, by a less number of troops having been moved over the line during the last half year, and also by the reduced conveyance of cotton, 3,004 tons fewer having been carried and £22,611 less received last half year under that head than in the similar period of 1868 The total working expenses amounted to £422,268-1-10 or 79·64 per cent. of the receipts, as compared with £424,211·9·5, or 69·52 per cent. in the corresponding half of 1868. The net revenue of the half year available in reduction of guaranteed interest advanced by Government, will, in case a claim by the local Government for interest upon current balances on revenue account be withdrawn, amount to £116,438-6-10. Of the 400 miles of railway which at the date of the last half-yearly report remained under construction, only the section from Goolburga to Raichoor (88¾ miles) is still unfinished, but the completion of this part, with the exception of the Kistna viaduct, may be expected in the course of the present summer. Estimates of the total expenditure required to complete the line already authorized have been obtained, in compliance with instructions given to the Agent in 1868, and they show that for that purpose, including the requisite stations, workshops, machinery and rolling stock, (322 miles of the railway being double line), the share capital of the company will require to be increased from the present amount of £17,000,000 to £20,000,000. A resolution to authorize the directors from time to time to increase the share capital accordingly, was submitted to the meeting and passed. The report was unanimously adopted.

The annual report of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China has been issued, and was adopted at the meeting held on Tuesday. It states that the net profits for the year ending 31st December last amount to £73,927-8-10, out of which the half-yearly dividends, equal to 8 per cent. per annum, have been paid. The balance £13,927-8-10, is appropriated to the extinction of the bad debts of the year, which are small, and to the further reduction of those of 1866. The past half year has, the report stated, been peculiarly unfavourable for exchange and banking business in the East and some difficulty has been found in employing the deposits to advantage. The directors, however, have already commenced to lower the rates of interest, and it is hoped the saving under this head will contribute to improved results hereafter. Mr. Ellis James Gilman retires from the direction in consequence of ill health, and Mr. Edward James Daniell, of Daniell & Co., East India merchants, London, is recommended to the vacant seat.

In the matter of the Albert Insurance Company and the questions referred to in a previous letter about the principles on which policy-holders are entitled to prove against the estate, and the mode of estimating their claims, the following further declarations have been made by Vice-Chancellor James :—"The time for ascertaining the age of an assured life for the purpose of calculating the damage in respect of breach of contract is to be the expiration of the period covered by the last payment of premium before the winding up. The death of a person assured after claim and before proof is not to entitle his representatives to payment in full, but will be admissible as evidence of the value of the life at the date of claim." I give the decisions in the judicial language, word for word.

The resolution taken at Lloyd's to reduce the time for paying losses to one week after settlement instead of a month, was confirmed at a ballot of the members on Wednesday. The voting stood —for the change, 151 ; against it, 74. It is to come into operation, as I before stated, on the 1st July next. This is probably only the beginning of a general remodelling of private underwriters' operations, as practised at Lloyd's,—which will be quickened by the new competition threatened.

A prospectus is being privately circulated of a new Marine Insurance Company, called the Globe, with a proposed capital of £500,000 in 25,000 shares of £20 each. The promoters are Chadwick, Adamson, Collier & Co., [illegible] a circular explaining the distinctive features of the scheme, and stating that the whole of the subscription will be made privately, a large proportion having been already taken up, while the individual subscriptions of the directors alone amount to one-fourth of the entire capital. The characteristics of the scheme are first a limitation of operations to a particular class of risks ; the participation by large insurers in the profits after a ten per cent. dividend has been paid to the shareholders ; and the provision of a Reserve Fund of at least £100,000. The business is to be entirely conducted in London, a large amount being already ensured by the co-operation of the directors and their friends. It is not intended to take insurances in the bodies of ships. After the payment of ten per cent. dividend to the shareholders, the balance of profits will be divided as follows—25 per cent. to such balance, *pro rata* to the insurers, whether shareholders or not, who have paid annually £500 or upwards in premiums, 10 per cent. to the directors and 5 per cent. to the underwriter. The preliminary expenses in forming the company are limited to £1,000. This idea of participating in the profits, as in many life and fire insurance companies, is ingenious, and it is only surprising it was not attempted before. At the same time, everything must depend on the underwriting. I see the promoters look mainly to the Eastern trade for their expected business—British India, China, Japan and Australia, will be their special field. Certainly, they could not well have a better list of directors than those named, for such a purpose. They are : Mr. Andrew Cassels, late of John Peel and Co., Manchester ; Mr. E. L. S. Benzon, of Naylor, Benzon and Co. ; Mr. Thomas Dickins, of Dickins and Co. ; Mr. E. P. Lintilhac, of Dufour Brothers and Co. ; Mr. M. Van Haalte of De Costa, Raalte and Co. : M. C. F. Stewart, of Stewart & Co. : Mr. Bonjar [illegible] of Whitworth Brothers ; Mr. Ludwig Wiese, late of Siemssen & Co., China ; Mr. H. D. Pochin, and Mr. John Parsons. I give these particulars because the company will, to all appearance, take a good position and its policies may be seen in Bombay ere long.

Before I quit the insurance companies I should mention that meetings of the Lords and Liverpool policy-holders of the Albert Company have been held, at which after an animated discussion it was unanimously agreed to adopt the scheme of reconstruction recommended by the London committee—that is, the plan to which Mr. Thomson of the Agra Bank stands sponsor. This meeting is one of a series held in the provinces, at all of which a similar conclusion has been taken. It will not, however, do to build too much on this unanimity : the reconstruction scheme of the liquidators nine months ago was adopted at a good many meetings and afterwards scouted as preposterous.

A good deal of speculation is still indulged here as to the prospects of the Suez Canal, but there

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

THE following extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Government of India, dated 13th April 1870, is published in the *Gazette of India*, in continuation of the papers which appeared in the Supplement *Extraordinary* to the *Gazette of India* of 27th August 1869, and in the Supplement of 27th November 1869 :—

"1. I have had before me in Council your Excellency's despatch No. 2 of 6th January last, acknowledging receipt of two despatches from me, which communicated the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to railway extension in India, an reporting the arrangements made for giving effect to the instructions conveyed to you for the prosecution of the Rajpootana, Indus Valley, and Hyderabad Railways as State works.

"2. Of these arrangements I generally approve.

"3. I notice with satisfaction the care that has been taken to place on a footing of equality the Civil and Military Engineers appointed to State Railways, and I approve of your having, in anticipation of my formal authorization, permitted such engineers as have been selected for railway duties, to draw whatever additional allowances they would be entitled to under the revised salary regulations recently submitted for my sanction. I am glad to observe, too, the stress laid by you on the necessity for the strictest economy of first outlay in all the adjuncts of a State Railway, the road and the machinery for working it alone being first class at the beginning, and all expensive accessories being postponed until called for and warranted by increased traffic. This is a principle which cannot be too strongly impressed upon all concerned."

BOMBAY.

THERE will be an Ordination of Native clergy at the Cathedral to-morrow (Trinity Sunday). The service, which will be partly in Mahratti and partly in English, will commence at 11 A.M.

BHOWNUGGUR.—We understand that Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, prime minister of the late Thakoor of Bhownuggur, is expected here next week, with the object of personally conferring with Government on matters connected with Bhownuggur.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May last, that preparations were being made for sowing the Toosar crops as soon as rain falls. The state of public health was good.

A MAN WITH SIX WIVES.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday the Senior Magistrate disposed of a case brought against a Hindoo named Monajee Jannojee, by one of his six wives for refusing to support her. The happy husband was ordered to pay Rs. 50 of costs and Rs. 75 of maintenance a month.

MUNICIPAL CASE.—Goolam Hoosein was on Thursday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee in the sum of Rs. 140, for not complying with a requisition contained in a notice, dated 15th April last, to clean, clear, and put in a proper state a house drain, &c., the same being in a filthy and unwholesome state.

ON the application of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, summonses were issued by Mr. Connon on Thursday against Cullian Deela and Jamsetjee Cooverjee, who were charged with having failed to pay a fine of Rs. 50 inflicted on each of them, for failing to attend an adjourned inquest at his office on the 7th instant.

FALL OF HOUSES.—On Wednesday a house which was in course of erection in Camatepoora Street fell in, injuring nine men, two of whom were severely hurt, and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—On the same day a portion of a five-storied house, belonging to one Cowasjee Dadabhoy, fell, in the Fort, and a boy was slightly injured thereby.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SHIP'S STEWARD.—The charge brought against Frederick Rose by Mr. T. L. Turner, accountant to the Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co., has been disposed of by the Senior Magistrate, the prisoner being sent to prison for a month, and the wages due to him being forfeited. The prisoner, it may be recollected, was steward of the Krishna, and his accounts showed a deficiency of Rs. 870.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade this evening, weather permitting :—

March.
Scena ed Aria ..... Riel
Valse ..... Il Bacio ..... Arditi
Selection ..... Louisa Miller ..... Verdi
Lancers ..... Echoes of London ..... Coote
Galop ..... Alabama ..... Burkhardt

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, Moosa Sofy, a native seaman, was charged before the Chief Magistrate, with causing hurt to Khuteeja, woman, Kallima and Futtoo, girls, and Meeram Hajee, with an instrument for shooting, contrary to section 324 of Act XLV of 1860. The charge was altered to one of aggravated assault. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and was also bound over to keep the peace.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Aba Babajee, a peon in the Lock Hospital, was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell with obtaining by false pretences two rupees from one Kooshee, woman. Complainant is a married woman (her husband is stated to be in jail) and lives with her son in Candawady. Since the hospital was opened, prisoner has gone to her house and threatened to take her to the hospital unless she gave him something. The woman pledged some pots with a Marwaree and raised two rupees thereon, which she gave to prisoner. When he pressed her for money, she reported the circumstance to a police constable, and the prisoner was thereupon taken into custody. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

THE witness Shunker Bhut in the great defamation case, Narayan Bapoojee Gorey *vs.* Gunnesh Bapoojee Malwunker, was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of perjury, to the Criminal Sessions in July next.—*Deccan Herald*, June 10.

POONA.—We are beginning again to feel the want of rain, for the days are close and sultry. There has been no rain worth mentioning since Monday last; but the skies are promising at present. Poona is quite full of people again—as every one thought the heat was over and lost no time in leaving the different hill stations in the neighbourhood.—*Ibid.*

THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE office of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner will, we understand, be removed shortly to the new building beside Mr. Watson's Hotel, belonging to Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, which has been rented for Rs. 3,000. Besides the office of the Commissioner, the offices of the Commissioner of Police, Health Officer, and Income-Tax Collector, are to be located in the same building. We believe the Commissioner of Police has raised several objections against the removal of his office from its present locality.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING A EUROPEAN FIRM.

ON Thursday the Senior Magistrate resumed the hearing of the charge of cheating brought by Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co., against Crushnarao Ragoba and Venayekrao Balcrustna Chintamon, in regard to a consignment of cotton to England, which afterwards turned out to be of very inferior quality. After some formal evidence had been given, Mr. Payne, who appeared for the prosecution, asked his Worship to adjourn the case for a reasonable time, to enable the prosecution to get evidence from England, as it would be impossible to produce other evidence at present. Mr. Peile for the defence, on the other hand, asked that the case should be dismissed. The Magistrate said that without expressing any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of these defendants, he might nevertheless express a very strong feeling as to the fraud which was the common talk of Bombay, and by which people were continually being imposed upon. He did not cast the slightest reflection upon these people, but as Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co., merchants of that distinction, had brought a charge which they believed to be well-founded, he would give them an opportunity of proving it if they could; but he would not keep the defendants longer than he could help, and therefore would adjourn the further hearing for two months. The defendants were allowed to remain at liberty on bail.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—10TH JUNE.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—Two Mahomedans were charged with stealing seventeen pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Mahadoo Nandoo. About a week ago one of the prisoners went to enjoy the evening at the house of the complainant, a washerman, and gave the latter some liquor to drink, which made him insensible. Prisoner then made away with a bundle of clothes which complainant had got from his customers to wash. On the following morning complainant came to his senses, when he found the bundle missing. The second prisoner was discharged. The first prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 10th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 2 inches 75 cents.

CALWAR, 10th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy and overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·84, rainfall 4 inches 21 cents.

CANNANORE, 10th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·886, rainfall 65 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 10th June, 10 A.M.—Weather gloomy, wind westerly, thermometer 92, barometer 29·80.

MANGALORE, 10th June, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 81.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, private, 10th June, 1-30 P.M.; via Turkey, private, 8th June, 6 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, private, 9th June, 7-45 P.M.; via Turkey, private, 9th June, 7-4 P.M. From America, via Russia, 10th June, 1-15 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line imperfect communication; Persian line right to London.

HOR MURDAN, 9th June, 4-50 P.M.—Office closed this day.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—10TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th June, 10-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 7 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th June, 4-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 42 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th June, 11-34 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 44 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th June, 7-49 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 8 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th June, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 hours 14 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th June, 8-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th June is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 24	0 1
,, Calcutta	10 2	0 50
,, Madras	0 35	0 2

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SCHOONER PHILLIPINE, 76 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Mozambique with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CHALMER, 594 tons, Captain A. F. Helps, arrived yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. C. N. Cama & Co.

THE SHIP MELBOURNE, 1,636 tons, Captain A. Smith, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co. She spoke the ship Sam Mendel.

THE SHIP PERSIA, 1,704 tons, Captain William Ellison, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 7,495 bales of cotton, 330 bales of wool, 1,928 cwts. of linseed, 100 cwts. of coir yarn, and 200 cwts. of horns.

THE SHIP ASHGROVE, 1,348 tons, Captain J. Fullerton, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,874½ bales of cotton, 50 bales of wool, 845 cwts. of sursee seed, 927½ cwts. of gall nuts, 110 cwts of coir yarn, 1,561 cwts. of hemp, and 63½ cwts. of coir rope.

THE S. S. DACCA, 1,123 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Assistant Surgeon Hastings, Mr. Jarman, Mr. Rivate, one first class native passenger, and fourteen deck passengers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Trinity Sunday, 12th June 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7 A.M.—Morning Prayer.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Ordination of Deacons and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 135 and 348.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137, 220 and 17.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137 and 135.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 134, 135 and 222.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Dedication Festival.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Holy,) and 243 (Blessed City, Heavenly Salem).

11 A.M.—Matins, and Sermon. Hymns 135, 132 (All hail, adored Trinity), and 134 (O God of Life).

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 135, 137 (Three in One, and One in Three), 209 ("Tis done!) and 133 (Blest Trinity).

Collections for Church expenses.

IN HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Semiramis by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

THE "MALABAR" AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

THE performance of the "Malabar" Amateurs on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday night was, as we anticipated, a decided success. It might be difficult to explain why performances by bluejackets and their officers should be universally popular, but there is no disputing the fact that they are so; and the large gathering in Grant Road Theatre on Thursday evening proved that in Bombay at least such performances are looked forward to as affording real amusement. And then the advantages of a well filled theatre are not all on one side: it no doubt delights the hearts of actors (whether professional or amateur), to look through the little peep-hole before the curtain rises and see the seats rapidly filling; but it is quite as true that, given a performance of average ability, it is certain to be doubly enjoyable to each individual by reason of an animated circle of happy faces. Each one helps his neighbour to enjoy the performance, and this was particularly the case the other night, when stern criticism took his departure, and each one had come to enjoy himself or herself, be the attempts of the amateurs good, bad, or indifferent. But the entertainment provided by the Malabar amateurs must be classed as decidedly good;—though of course had criticism been there to grumble he would have had his opportunities. The entertainment commenced by the performance of "An Ample Apology," which afforded great amusement, after which the Malabar's Christy Minstrels made their appearance, not in the tail coat usually worn by Christys, but in costumes more congenial to the darkies' imagination. It will not, we hope, appear invidious to say that Mr. Bignall made a splendid "tambourine," his grotesque expressions and actions contributing in no small degree to the merriment of the audience. The performances of the Minstrels were varied by an exceedingly laughable little piece, Darkies' Ghost, and between the songs several good conundrums were put and answered. "Bones" and "tambourine" would do well, however, to enunciate more clearly the next time they appear in a theatre or large room; for however well their jokes may be heard in a smaller space, it was with great difficulty that what they said could be made out in the Theatre, and many jokes which otherwise might have been received with a burst of laughter fell quite flat. Notwithstanding this defect, the Minstrels' part of the entertainment was deservedly well received, and the Ebon-skinned gentlemen were frequently honoured with the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. The minstrelsy was followed by the performance of "Boots at the Swan," in which there was more room for the display of histrionic ability than in the farce with which the entertainment opened, and which was performed by the amateurs in a highly creditable manner. The chief characters, Miss Cicilia Moonshie, Frank Friskley, and the Boots at the Swan were sustained with ability by Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Seadden, and Mr. Bell, and the get up and appearance of two young ladies—Emily Trevor, a young lady with a fortune in prospective and a confessed attachment to Mr. H. Higgins, and Sally Smith, a genteel housemaid, —was at least amusing if not *genteel*. The sweet low tones of their voices, too, was charming! All who heard them agree with us in this, we hope.

Altogether the entertainment provided by the Malabar Amateur Dramatic Society was an exceedingly good one, and seemed to afford general satisfaction. The proceeds of the entertainment, we ought to mention, will be given to the Strangers' Home.

Notwithstanding the strong breeze which prevailed, it was uncomfortably hot in the theatre; and we only mention this as an opportunity for suggesting that the proprietor of the Theatre might purchase and keep as part of the stock-in-trade a number of hand punkahs. In this country it is not considered effeminate for even the sterner sex to fan itself, and in the theatre punkahs would be a great boon and would add greatly to the comfort of the audience. Should the proprietor of the Theatre not be disposed to invest in such a stock, perhaps a joint-stock company, capital fifty rupees, two hundred shares, might be got up for the purpose.

KATTIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 7TH JUNE.

THERE was a smart shower of rain yesterday evening, which lasted for upwards of an hour. It is clear now and a steady westerly breeze is blowing.

The Waghurs here seem rather too tenacious of their caste privileges. A young man employed in one of the offices had occasion to use Cod liver oil, and this having come to the knowledge of his caste people, there was a great noise and hubbub, and I believe the unfortunate lad was threatened with excommunication. What has Young Bombay to say to this? We are sadly in need of men of Mr. Moroba Canoba's stamp to weed out the stupid prejudices that have a strong hold upon the minds of Young Rajkote.

The gardens here are not sufficiently stocked with vegetables. The station garden, which is under the management of the Commissariat Agent, who is a most energetic man, might be better supplied. There are two fine wells in it, and manure has not to be brought from a distance, only the malees require more looking after.

In about a week more the station will be full, and I daresay amusements of various kinds will be introduced.

Some of the men concerned in the plunder of the village Sunosra have been apprehended, and are undergoing trial.

THE FOLK SONGS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE folk-songs of Southern India throw some new light on popular morals and religion among the Hindoos. The influence of Brahmanic literature, which has taken up too exclusively the time and attention of Indian philologists, does not seem to be much felt among those who have transmitted these folk-songs *viva voce* from generation to generation. Though many of them refer to the subject of death, there is scarcely a word about transmigration. When the ordinary Hindoo is about to die, "he looks away from ceremonial, obscene tradition, and even priestly help, unto the great God; for throughout these songs, there is but one God to the mind and heart of the worshipper." The Dasaris, (professional minstrels, who beg and sing in streets and villages and at the gates of pagodas,) being all worshippers of Vishnu, invoke their one God by that name. Some of the folk-songs "ridicule the distinction of caste and the pretensions of the Brahmans, and broadly state that with God there is no distinction of persons, except after the eternal laws of right and wrong. In others, life is looked upon as a mere illusion or *máya*. It is a time of probation; but it is so much easier to do wrong than to follow right, that in reality life is but a sort of trap in which men may be caught, and carried farther and farther away from God. Throughout many of these there breathes an overwhelming sense of sorrow and failure that calls forth our deepest compassion." Such is the representation of the folk-songs in Canarese, lately given by Mr. C. E. Gover, of Madras, at a meeting of the Asiatic Society in London. Some of the songs have been published in English metre by one whom the *Athenæum* mentions as "that great Canarese scholar, the Rev. D. Sanderson."

Hindooism, instead of being as many imagine, one religion all over India, is in fact a congerie of various and discordant beliefs. Brahmanism is the development of priestcraft, but there are millions of Hindoos who know very little about Brahmanism, and whose practical religions of every-day life is a sort of natural theism paganized to Christian apprehension by the use of names and phrases which we are accustomed to identify with polytheism. Some of the folk-songs of Southern India might be sung by Bengalees of the Brahmo Somaj; many of the strains containing devout aspiration after goodness, wise proverbs for the regulation of life, and earnest thanksgivings to the Deity for blessings received. There are ritualism and low churchism and broad churchism even among the Hindoos; for these are in reality phases of human nature.—*Pioneer.*

IN THE NAME OF THE PROPHET—TREASON!

IT is a curious coincidence, that while the English Cabinet at home is dealing, not very successfully, with the canker of Fenianism in Ireland, the Indian Government is also called upon to grapple with a conspiracy fully as secret and quite as widespread, and which is only less dangerous from the insignificance of its supporters. The last number of the *Calcutta Review* contained an article by a well-informed writer, in which the political and religious history of the Wahabi movement was carefully set forth, from the first preaching of Shariyatullah Haji in Furidpur to the death of Sayad Ahmed in 1831. We propose now to examine very briefly the mode in which the organization of the sect is still carried on, and to consider, as far as our lights will allow us, the means at the disposal of Government for controlling or suppressing its mischievous effects. If we stroll on any Friday of the year into some one of the small towns or villages of Lower Bengal, and take our stand at the hour of evening prayer by the unpretending mosque that abuts on the village street, we shall see—as the shadows lengthen—the figures of the faithful pouring in to their devotions. Artizans and cultivators, tradesmen and peons, scantily clad many of them, not rich in this world's gear or wise with this world's knowledge, but with a strange look of set purpose in many of their faces, that seems to tell that they at least have counted the cost and are ready to dare all for the heaven promised them hereafter, if it be not peradventure ready for them here. To the weather-beaten rent-racked, plague-stricken ryot of Bengal, with his vast credulity and capacity for excitement, the prospect of Muhammad's paradise, painted in all its glories by fanatic eloquence, must have charms such as we cold Northerners can little estimate. To-night perhaps some errant Maulvie from one of the great cities of the West is to expound to them the scriptures and tenets of their faith. Each man, as he entered, has deposited two handsful of rice as his daily contribution towards a crescentade. But the Maulvie will have more from them to-night. The police of a miscreant Government have been troubling the peace of the faithful, and fees to Káfir sawyers have made heavy inroads on the funds, or the cry for men and money from Sittana has become more pressing. True believers must be roused to a grander effort, and the tale of *Zikat** and *Fitra* must this year be doubled. In low and mourning tones the address begins :—"Believers, fear God, praying for close union with Him; fight for the faith delivered you; and joy shall indeed be yours." This is the text with which he begins and ends. The equality of all men in God's sight, the duty that lies on all of warring against Káfir-dom even unto death, the woes and miseries of their present state, and the glories that await the faithful hereafter, are depicted in sonorous phrases, rich in quotation from the sacred books. "Unbelieving men from a far country have seized upon Hindustan. The laws of God and the prophet are set at nought. Infidelity, hypocrisy, and enhancement of rent assail you on every side. This is the land of the enemy, the mansion of war (dár-ul-harb). Go ye out from the midst of it, that ye may return in peace to dwell therein, where the sharp edge of your swords, and the might of the prophet and the saints have made it your inheritance for ever. Already, on the far limit of the West, your brethren are fighting in the hills. Victory upon victory has been theirs. The craven soldiers of the sahibs have been as dogs before their faces. Will ye not share their glories? Will ye not aid their cause? For those of you who will go, there is a way made ready. They shall want for nothing on the road, and God's paradise awaits them whate'er befall. For wives and relatives they need take no thought. For these a heaven is prepared at Islampur, the city of 'God's peace,' and there the alms of the faithful shall sustain them till their warriors return."

The effect of fervid exhortations such as these has been that a constant flow of men and money has passed from the rural district of Lower Bengal and other parts of India to the colony of warring fanatics in the Eusofzi Hills. The population, agitated and affected by such preaching, has generally been rural, ignorant and poor. In the cities, however, a sufficient number of intelligent and earnest Muhammadan families have been attracted by the doctrine of the sect and have contributed freely of their substance and their sons to the cause of Jihad, or holy war. These men have been the head centres of the movement. To their houses at the different stages between Calcutta and the frontier the recruits have always been sent; and through their business books the funds wrung from the deluded ryots and shop-keepers pass under various concealments till they reach their ultimate destination. Against these men, too, and their immediate agents, the action of Government has been directed, both in 1864 and the present time. We have to thank the lesson taught by the suppression of the mutiny, that all the efforts of these conspirators are directed to waging war on us from beyond our frontier. Our power is seen to be too firmly established at its centre, to make attempts to shake it of much avail. Failure here would be patent to all and would speedily disillusionize the supporters of the movement. But any fanciful story of successes in the Hills will pass current, and there are too many worldly interests concerned not to make it worth the while of many to promulgate such tales. A very large percentage of the money collected is absorbed on its way to the frontier. While many of the petty local agents are no doubt purely fanatic, the great majority of them combine religion and dishonesty in varying moral proportions. Most of them having abandoned their lawful calling must, no doubt, live by the proceeds of their labours; but there is no audit of their accounts, and we would not guarantee the best of them. The task which Government, when roused to the inquiry, had to undertake was simply this: to find out the preaching and collecting agents in each district,—to trace the line of communication between them and the head centres in the large towns,—and lastly, to lay bare the 'underground railway' system that conveyed the supplies of gold mohurs to the Sittana colony. A moderate amount of success in this enterprize would, it was thought, go far to break up the fanatic settlement, which only exists on what it draws from India; while full knowledge of the details of the conspiracy would remove any elements of danger that might threaten our internal peace. For two years the police have, under skilled direction, been working out the clues in their hands. The chain of communication with the frontier has link by link been felt and seized; the chief promoters of the movement in several districts have been arrested and detained; and already we hear that symptoms of breaking up appear in the Hindustani colony. Certain it is that they have been put to great straits for money; that numbers of men who had been induced to join them are returning sick and sorry to their homes; that these deserters and their defrauded kinsmen are eager now to give evidence against those who sent them on their fool's errand; and that there has been such a general stirring up as will not soon be forgotten. At the same time great efforts are being made by the leading members of the sect in the towns. A defence fund estimated at six lacs of rupees has been formed in Calcutta, and the lawyers are anticipating a plethora of fees, for it is known that Government has decided on bringing its State prisoners, or some of them, to trial. The results of the police operation have, we believe, been such as to warrant this, and render longer delay unnecessary. Our only objection to such a proceeding is, that the local agents are, after all, such petty traitors, that to surround them with the halo of a State trial is almost doubtful policy. The offence with which they must, we suppose, be charged, is that of abetting the waging of war against the Queen, or some such high-sounding treason. But it is not the direct result of the conspiracy that, presumably, Government dreads. We could well afford to despise the warlike efforts of a handful of half-starved fanatics. Government is bound to act, mainly because it ought not to suffer the minds of the ignorant peasantry to be constantly agitated and their scanty means crippled by the wild fantasies of designing or misguided men. There is a defect in our Penal Code as it now stands which did not exist in it when drafted. The section providing a moderate punishment for seditious preaching was struck out—now, we trust, to be restored. A sound whipping down the village street would do more to tear away the veil of fictitious sanctity from those Wahabi prophets, who prey on the people for their own gain, than any number of State trials. An honest fanatic we would simply shut up till hard labour and low diet had cured his megrims. Of one thing we may be sure, that in such hands as now support it the green flag of Islam shall not prevail against us. Would that we saw the home Government holding its own as firmly against the Fenians. Shall not the colour of their banner too filly shadow forth mouldy decay?—*Pioneer.*

* Voluntary contributions paid at the *Id* festival.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Prince of Nepaul, who was last year convicted by a British Court of perjury, but whose sentence was remitted, has been figuring in the Civil Courts again. The Princess disputes the Prince's right to possess their son, and seeks the assistance of the law. The Prince has, however, agreed to make over the child to his father-in-law, a rich Bengal zemindar.—*Indian Daily News.*

FROM the days of Obadiah Bind-their-kings-in-chains-and-their-nobles-in-links-of-iron down to the degenerate days of Alligator Redivivus, *soubriquets* and signatures have from time to time appeared which are conspicuous even among the conspicuous. The latest is, however, the best: it is that of a Madras bard, a native, who has just published a poem on "Time." He signs himself—

"What am I but a
Child still-born to literature, nor its poetry excellent.
Vermin among the largest venomous reptiles,
Recumbent on the memorable Patchappah innocent,
Ne'er a favourite to muses, and so ever slow to rattles."

—*Pioneer.*

IN his last article on the Thanatophidia of India, Dr. Fayrer treats exclusively of the cobra. The *Naja tripudians* or cobra, he tells us, is not naturally aggressive, but—and which nearly comes to the same thing—retaliates promptly. It raises the first third of its body from the ground and, with the hood dilated, slides slowly along. This attitude is very striking and well calculated to inspire an awe of a reptile known to be so quick of eye, so sure of aim, and so fatal in its blow. It is, to add to its horrors, a noctural snake, though often moving about in the day, swims with ease in the water and climbs with little trouble. Eggs—especially hens' are its favourite food, and holes and buildings its usual dwelling place. It is found all over India—even 8,000 feet high in the Himalayas—and it is to it that the majority of fated bites must be attributed.—*Pioneer.*

WE call attention to the following paragraph from the *Hindu Patriot* :—"A reeling Viceroy with sparkling beverage in hand (we beg Lord Mayo's pardon for the hypothesis, we do not mean to insinuate) would be better believed, would at least have better chance of his inaccuracy preserved," &c. &c.

We need not quote any more specimens of taste and syntax. But we want to know if the loyal and high-born gentlemen of the British Indian Association will continue to support their organ in insulting all the world but them. A Bengalee writing English, and editing a newspaper which is read by Englishmen and which can convey all sorts of insults and aspersions, may well feel almost intoxicated by the situation. But ancient precedents can be found for giving tipsy Helots license to insult their masters only once a year, not once a week.—*Pioneer.*

AN ARTFUL DODGE.—Two native workmen employed under Messrs. Harton & Co., sail-makers, on last Saturday night, having stolen a roll of canvas, when going across the maidan thought that they might be stopped by the police. Presently a cooly came in sight with an empty basket, and they hailed the man. On his coming up to them, the older of the two got into the basket with the canvas, representing himself to be a crippled *fakeer* on his way to Kalloe Ghat. The cooly accordingly took the basket on his head, fakeer and all, and was proceeding on his way, when the chowkeedar of the beat, having just seen the cooly pass with his basket empty, ordered him to stop. On this one of the thieves took to his heels, and was arrested at a short distance. The man in the basket tried to jump down, but was caught in the act. The latter was placed before Mr. Roberts yesterday, and sentenced to receive a whipping of twelve stripes. The other was not placed in the dock, there being no conclusive evidence against him.—*Englishman*, June 7.

CHARITY BAZAARS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that on Wednesday, May 18th, the Bishop of Manchester formally opened a church bazaar in Hulme, and in doing so observed :—"I have some little doubts about the sahibs have been as dogs before their faces. Will ye not share their glories? Will ye not aid their cause? For those of you who will go, there is a way made ready. They shall want for nothing on the road, and God's paradise awaits them whate'er befall. For wives and relatives they need take no thought. For these a heaven is prepared at Islampur, the city of 'God's peace,' and there the alms of the faithful shall sustain them till their warriors return."

A PROVINCIAL BABY SHOW.—A baby show was held on Thursday night, May 12, in Snenton Market, accompanied by a scene as vulgar as grotesque, as would appear from the *Nottingham Guardian* :—"An enterprising itinerant auctioneer determined upon introducing a novelty, and created a sensation amongst the poor mothers in the locality by holding a baby show. There were several prizes, and presently the door of the caravan leading on to the stage from which the auctioneer disposes of his wares was opened, and the 'mammas' came forward in single file with their cherubs in their arms, and formed a row in front of the assemblage. The only difficulty that arose was as to who should judge. Three men near to the caravan mounted the rostrum, amidst some merriment, which was increased tenfold, as, commencing at one end of the row, one of them took the babes in rotation in his arms, and raised them up and down as though the job was one to which he was not at all unaccustomed. This appeared as though the decision was to be according to weight, and as one young woman was present with twins, the suggestion was made that they should both be taken into account when the result was being arrived at. Some of the babes presented a rather sickly appearance, and did not seem at all to relish the position. After a good deal of careful examination, the decision of the judges and of the crowd generally was given in favour of a plump little infant, whose parents rejoice in the name of Winterbottom. Another prize was given to the child that was dressed in the neatest manner. It was freely bandied about that a show of young women would be a not unnatural sequence."

RANK OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it would appear that an alteration is to be made in the nomenclature of Medical officers, it may not be unreasonable to direct attention to the misnomer "Surgeon-Major." This title is applied to a Medical officer upon attaining the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It is admirably adapted to conceal this fact, and to mislead the public. Would it not be better to call a Medical officer "Surgeon-Major" when he attains the relative rank of major, and, after twenty years' service, to call him "Surgeon of Brigade," if Surgeon-Colonel be considered a cacophony, though why should not it in time be considered as euphonious as "Surgeon-Major" or "Surgeon-General I" As we are fond of borrowing in military matters, we might take a paragraph from the American Army Regulations, and give Medical officers military *authority in their own department*. Other departments have it, and the advantages of this arrangement must be obvious to every Medical officer of experience.—I am, &c.,

PROCUL.

THE CASE OF GENERAL GORDON.

(*Overland Mail*, May 20.)

THE opinion we expressed on the first information received in England of the suspension of General Gordon from the command of the Poona division of the army, we find to be confirmed by the almost unanimous opinion of military men here. There is but one impression, namely, that a gross act of injustice has been perpetrated. The conduct of the Quartermaster-General appears to us to be seriously open to censure. It is the misfortune of rulers that they are sometimes obliged to entrust departmental to men wanting in the gentlemanly feeling, discretion, or even experience, which would properly qualify them for the duty. We apprehend that when the whole story is told, the course taken by the Bombay authorities towards General Gordon will be open to the strongest censure, not only, or merely, on personal grounds—though we cannot but look upon him as an ill-used man—but as illustrating the worst features of the working of the present departmental system. It may be, that for official reasons the authorities here will not acknowledge how great has been the abuse of privilege in this instance. Something more must, however, be said of the treatment of Major Pottinger, and it may interest some persons who cherish the good name of the British for justice in all things, not excepting military discipline, to inquire what have been the antecedents of the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, and what amount of censure or praise may have been awarded to him in past times.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, May 21.)

THERE is no truth, we are assured on the best authority, in the report that Lieutenant-Colonel E. Gordon, Town-Major, Dublin, is about to be appointed to the command at Netley Hospital.

We should imagine that it is not improbable that the Indian brigade vacant by the death of Colonel W. Fenwick, C.B., 10th Regiment, will be offered to Colonel H. C. Brewster, 76th Regiment.

We see with pleasure that Brigadier-General Donald Stewart is likely to have an Indian command, where his great ability and experience will be turned to account. Those he has served under will be the first to wish him such service.

Colonel Blane, who was Commandant at head-quarters in the Crimea, and is now Military Secretary to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, was about starting for the Caucasus with Prince d'Arenberg when the expedition was so horribly frustrated by the murder of that gallant young officer.

It is understood that the officers selected to examine Thompson's traction-engine, referred to by Mr. Cardwell on a recent occasion in the House of Commons, have reported most favourably of its applicability to Army transport, and that the Government have recommended that one should be ordered for experimental purposes at Aldershot.

Colonel W. L. Ingall, C.B., 62nd Regiment, and Colonel P. W. M'Mahon, C.B., 36th Regiment, have been appointed to the command of brigades of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The former has succeeded Major-General G. J. L. Buchanan, Royal Artillery, at Fort William, and the latter has been given the Sealkote Brigade, vice Colonel J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., 41st Regiment, who has returned home on leave of absence.

As soon as Colonel Ewart's plans have been approved of, the work of patching and mending Knightsbridge Barracks will be commenced. No doubt Colonel Ewart will do everything that can be done with the sum—£7,000—at his disposal, but he cannot do what ought to be done—rebuild the whole block—as it is now decided, apparently, that the barracks are to be retained in their present site, in spite of the Brompton-cum-Kensington "Puritani."

Colonel Chapman may be expected home shortly to take up the duty of Inspector-General of Fortifications, and his aide-de-camp will probably be Captain Curling, R.E., who has been with him at the Mauritius. Of the excellence of the appointment there can be but one opinion, but it seems hard for the Government to have cut down the pay and allowances of the post to £1,200 a-year just as they have raised those of the Governors of Sandhurst and Woolwich to £1,500 per annum.

There is no saying where men will stop. The standard of revolution has been raised inside the awful portals of the Senior, and wicked persons have dared to propose that "strangers" shall be asked to dinner, and that "smoking" shall be allowed in "*adytis*" and "*penetralia*" of the sacred fane! The result of such atrocious innovation would be more fatal than pitched battles by sea and land to hosts of veteran admirals and generals. Tuesday, 17th, saw the struggle, and the result was not doubtful.

The final decision as to whether it is desirable to retain the 1st battalion Goth Rifles in Canada rests, we believe, with Major-General Lindsay and the Canadian Government. Up to the present time nothing has been heard from Major-General Lindsay upon the subject, and, therefore, no steps have been taken by the Quartermaster-General's Department for the removal of the battalion to Nova Scotia, nor for the bringing home of the 84th Regiment. General Lindsay, we expect, finds the task he has undertaken no easy one, but we have every confidence in him.

It has been decided that the commissary attached to the Army Service Corps is the officer commanding in the sense of the 112th Article of War; and that it is his duty to order and approve regimental courts-martial. This decision does not in any way weaken the control of the controller over the corps. The commissary is responsible to the controller for his acts, and cannot order a court-martial or take any step beyond the ordinary routine of the orderly room without obtaining the approval of the controller. It is very desirable that the direction of the Army Service Corps, which is purely a working corps, should be entirely under the department responsible for the work on which it is to be employed.

We understand that nothing much will be done at Aldershot until after the Derby. The Epsom meeting, which is the attendant annual regimental gatherings in London, over, Sir James Scarlett will set to work in earnest, and have his little army in good condition to hand over to his successor at the end of September. No orders have yet been issued for the move of the 10th Hussars from Brighton to the Camp, but, now that the warm weather has set in, we may expect it to be carried out within the next fortnight or so. The first battalion of infantry to be sent to the Camp will very probably be the 2nd battalion 17th Regiment, in the Channel Islands, which will proceed there, as soon as it is relieved by the 2nd battalion 15th Regiment from Dublin.

A vacancy has occurred amongst the aides-de-camp to the Queen by the death of Colonel E. Tomkinson, on the Half-pay List, late of the Cavalry Depôt, Canterbury, and formerly of the 8th Hussars. No steps have, of course, yet been taken to fill the vacancy, but it will, no doubt, be awarded to one of those cavalry officers who have distinguished service to reward them, and who have been amongst the unlucky victims of the recent re

taken, and there seems now hardly more doubt of its turning out correct than may be derived from the uncertainty of so aged a Pope surviving a discussion not likely to be ended under six weeks or two months. Of course, the Pope's death might change everything, or it might not. But as far as the logic of the question goes, the issue is no longer doubtful. After all, the world is more logical than it gets credit for.

THE GREEK MASSACRE.

Nothing appears to have yet been settled as to the demands to be addressed to Greece. The French Government has, it is said, notified to the Athenian Government that whenever henceforth a Frenchman is captured by brigands the State must pay the ransom, the only effect of this will be that captives will be taken if they inform the Government of their capture. The *Times* demands a British administrator to put down brigands, but it will be difficult to find a man whom the Greek Government will aid, and without their assistance he would be nearly useless, even if he knew Romaic. The swiftest and surest redress would be to demand the head of every brigandage leader under penalty of the occupation of the Ionian Islands, but England does not want to be bothered with them again. On the whole, we prefer our first plan, a demand that brigandage be made to cease, under penalty of the appointment of an international tribunal, with power to suppress brigandage by Western European troops. Of course, such a demand, if made, must be supported by adequate force.

THE CHELSEA MURDERS.

The double murder at Chelsea proves to have been an ordinary murder committed for gain and remarkable only for the originality of the criminal's detection. He had hired Mr. Huelin in the empty house, and buried his money-stones in the garden under which he had ordered a labourer to excavate a drain. He had then gone to Denton Square, murdered the housekeeper, and placed the body in a box, which the painters and workmen had left quite close to Mr. Huelin's but did not open. He had then, as the "nephew" of the murdered man, secured Mr. Huelin's deeds and papers and ordered the box to be sent to Fulham, and but for the accidental discharge of blood from his nose a month he would have escaped with his plunder. Suspicion fell for suspicion, no one is known in this vast capital, and the police were under the impression that Mr. Huelin had gone to Lincolnshire.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The women seem likely to obtain the most just and moderate of all their requests. The married women's property bill, the original bill, which gives them their own, passed its second reading on Wednesday without a division. There may be alterations of detail in committee, but the principle of the bill is now safe in the Commons, and the only question is, what will the Lords do? They always pass the bill for the benefit of their own families, signing deeds of settlement; but this bill will not interfere with their taste for heiresses. The heiress can give the agreed sum for her coronet, and keep the remainder, just as she does at present. We trust and believe that the bill, which is a fine evidence of English unselfishness, will pass, but if it does not, women have the remedy in their own hands. Let them cut the Peers.

MADAME OLLIVIER.

The Regent Serrano, who, not being King, has no right to give it, has given the Collar of the Order of Nobles to Madame Ollivier, who, not being noble, has no right to receive it. In Paris it is suggested that the Collar is a reward for the high-dress movement, but Paris is malicious, and will have it that a shower of orders is about to fall on M. Ollivier himself. One would be typical, the Golden Fleece, for surely no Emperor ever obtained so much from the services of such a lamb.

THE MEN IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

THE two young men, Ernest Boulton and Frederick William Park, who are charged with having frequented a place of public resort dressed in women's clothes for the purpose of committing a felony, were again brought up before Mr. Flowers at the Bow-street Police-court, on Saturday afternoon (May 14). When they were remanded on the previous day the magistrate stated that unless stronger evidence was brought forward he should admit them to bail at the next examination, and it was in compliance with the request of the counsel for the defence that the adjournment was only for one day. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the court was again crowded.

Mr. Poland conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. Besley appeared for Boulton, and Mr. Straight for Park.

Martha Stacey, the landlady at 13, Wakefield-street, residing next door, was examined by Mr. Besley, said—Boulton always behaved well to my property, and never used an improper word while in my presence. I have not seen him on more than twenty occasions, and sometimes he did not sleep at the house. He was never there with Thomas except in the last week in April. I have seen envelopes at the apartment on the shelf. I never remember any letters coming to the house addressed to Boulton. When I have written to Mr. Park I have seen him afterwards. I had no occasion to write to Mr. Boulton. When he said he wished to wait an hour before taking the train to Scotland, it was in the middle of the day. I first heard they were taken into custody on the Friday morning, by the officer Chamberlain, who came to the house. He asked me when I came down if two gentlemen lived here who were in female attire. He said they were in custody, and I said I was astonished, and I think I asked him what they were taken for. I think he said it was for a freak or a lark, and which rooms they occupied. I told him they dressed on the groundfloor. I was too confused to ask him if he had a warrant. He went in the room and commenced searching the boxes and looking at the clothes. He took out some letters and ordinary female clothing. My mother remonstrated in my presence. He said he should do what he thought proper. He should take them away and sell them if he thought proper.

Mr. Straight said he thought they might fetch a large sum.

Witness cross-examined (continued)—He took what photographs he thought proper out of the album. He afterwards locked the door and took away the key with him.

Mr. Flowers observed that he did not see the purport of this cross-examination so far, unless it was to effect a charge against Chamberlain.

Mr. Besley said he had an object in putting the questions he had.

In reference to one question put by Mr. Besley,

Mr. Flowers said that the witness had sworn an information before him, which Mr. Besley could see if he wished. He (Mr. Flowers) would also add that he knew more about that than perhaps Mr. Besley would like.

Cross-examined by Mr. Straight—I let the rooms of August last to February in the present year Park wore a moustache. He had only stayed about twenty-four days at Wakefield-street. I often heard the defendants laughing, chaffing, and joking about having dressed in female attire. I never saw anybody else at the apartments but Besides Cumming, Gibbings, and Thomas. They also took part in this dressing up. I waited on them at breakfast, when there was nothing disgusting or immoral in their conversation.

Re-examined by Mr. Poland—I have none of Mr. Park's letters. Boulton never wrote to me. Park had eight letters which had passed through the post to Wakefield-street, and left them open on the dressing-table. I did not hear the brougham called for Mrs. Park. On the day of the boat-race I was out all day.

By Mr. Flowers—I have often seen theatrical programmes about the room.

Inspector Thomas Shenton said—On Friday, 29th April, Chamberlain showed me some photographs and papers, and in consequence of what he said to me I went to 13, Wakefield-street, with him. We searched the two rooms on the ground floor, and took possession of a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles. We have made a list of the things seized. [The list was produced.]

Mr. Poland then proceeded to read a summary of articles mentioned in the list, and there were about 16 dresses, 13 petticoats—(laughter)—1 crinoline, 9 cloaks and jackets, about 19 bodices, about 8 pairs of different boots, 7 chignons—(laughter)—10 plaits, and a grey beard. (Laughter.)

Mr. Flowers—I suppose you don't consider it as an article of female attire?—(Laughter.)

Stays, powder, stockings, rouge, a bottle of chloroform, wadding, &c., &c., were also included. The photographs and albums were produced. The initials on one of the albums were E. B.

Witness continued—There were some photographs in both rooms.

The list of articles read included the following dresses:—Mauve satin, trimmed with black lace; white corded rep silk, trimmed with white lace, pink satin, and tulle; white glacé, trimmed with blue satin and lace; white Japanese silk, pink stripe, trimmed with white lace and swansdown; green cord silk; violet-glacé silk and white lace; black satin, trimmed with mauve satin; blue and white satin, piped with white satin; mauve rep silk and green satin, blue velvet tunic, pink tarlatan, muslin, camelot costume, cambric evening, grey moire antique, &c. Also, a number of skirts and petticoats, in tulle, tarlatan, white frilled cambric, white book muslin, frilled, check, plain, and coloured petticoats, crinoline, &c. A list of cloaks, jackets, and bodices, opera cloaks, shawls, ermine, jackets and muff, crimson velvet and tunic, about a dozen pairs of ladies' kid boots, shoes, &c.; seven chignons (of various kinds and colour), two long curls, ten plaits, and one grey beard.

Mr. Flowers—The grey beard can hardly be called part of a woman's costume.

Mr. Poland—It may be part of a disguise.

The list also included curling-irons, sunshades, six pairs of stays, one lace cross-over, two tulle falls, chemisettes, garters, drawers, four boxes of violet powder, one of bloom of roses (rouge), silk stockings, eight pairs of gloves, one bottle of chloroform, artificial flowers, and a great quantity of wadding—used apparently for padding. There were found also some articles of male apparel; and it was computed that the things seized were over £200 in value.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—I have written nothing on the backs of the photographs myself. I did not hear that Geo. Smith, the "ex-beadle," had written his statement down on paper.

By Mr. Straight—I have known by my experience that chloroform is often used for toothache.

By Mr. Poland—Yes, and "Bloom of Roses" for the cheek.

Mr. Poland—I now propose to read some of the letters found at the prisoners' lodgings, to which I have referred.

Mr. Besley objected to this. He contended that the letters, unsupported by further evidence in reference to the writers of them, were not admissible.

Mr. Flowers said he could not see that they were not admissible if pertinent to the matter.

Mr. Besley contended that the writer was bound to be called.

Mr. Flowers said he had heard many rumours concerning some of them, and, under the circumstances, thought they ought to be read in court.

Mr. Poland said he had endeavoured to make as much way with the case as possible, but it was a very difficult task. The case could not be completed for a week at least [illegible] for the defence insisted upon [illegible] to bail, which his worship [illegible] (Mr. Poland) therefore [illegible] with a few [illegible] some of the letters at [illegible] with as far as painful duty [illegible] a very great effect upon [illegible] knowing whether [illegible] the defendants liable to [illegible] without knowing whether [illegible] Poland then read the letters 1, 2, 3.

The first letter was dated the 8th of April, 1870:

Lochash.

My darling Ernc—I was rather hurt at not receiving a letter from you before leaving Dingwall, as I know if you had posted a letter any time up to nine p.m. on the day you left you would have got it at Dingwall; and, as you did not write then, I fear you will not have written at all. My next chance of getting a letter from you is to-night, and, tho'n't I swear if you don't! The worst of it is I omitted to write down your address in London. Please send it to me at once, if you have not already done so. I have deserved this through George. My mother goes to Boulogne on the 22nd of this month, and I must manage, if possible, to be there with her. I have told her I can go there on the 16th of May, if she can send me some money before that. Will it be too early for you? I am not altogether sorry that you should meet her. Will you promise not to shave your moustache again from this time until we meet for any consideration whatever? I beg you will promise this. When I left Dingwall in the mail car on Wednesday I wished you were with me: but by the time I arrived here I was very glad you were not. I was drenched to the skin, and I have been very feverish and seedy yesterday and to-day. I should like to have had you to nurse me, but probably you have been worse. I think I told you my youngest brother had lately left the army. I am glad to hear he has got in again through the interest of Sir Hope Grant, uncle of the girl whose portrait I pointed out to you in the Academy in Edinburgh. I am quite in the dark as to Albert's movements. Did you hear anything of Jack, or did you see Fisher before leaving Edinburgh?—Yours always.

LOUIS.

Mr. Flowers—Louis may be a woman.

Mr. Besley—I don't know, sir.

The following is the second letter:—

Sunday, ——17, 1870.

My dearest Erne—At last your address. Fiske writes to me that there is no such place as Shirland-road in the Directory, but perhaps the houses are new. I am rather sorry to hear of your going about in drag so much, partly, I confess, for selfish reasons. I know the moustache has no chance while this sort of thing goes on. You have now less than a month to grow it, for my mother has arranged to stay at Boulogne until the 21st, so as to meet me. So I have settled to go there on the 16th, if I can get leave. That is four weeks from to-morrow. I have told my mother you are coming, but have not yet had time to receive her answer. I thought it well to tell her that you are very effeminate, but I hope that you will do your best to appear as manly as you can—at any rate in face. I therefore again beg of you to let your moustache grow at once. I have written to propose us at Bayonne from May 27 to June 23. I will let you know how I think of dividing our time abroad when we meet, or before if you like, I enclose part of a letter from ——. Do you know who —— intended us? I heard yesterday from Albert at Liverpool; he said he would go to Edinburgh and pray for my speedy arrival. With his usual vagueness he gives no address, saying him to join me in the north, as I don't know when he shall be in Edinburgh. I hope you aint hard up. I can't send you any money for a week or two. Next month I will send you some both for pocket and clothes; so you may order the latter at once. Of course I would pay any drag bills except the one at Edinburgh. If you haven't paid them, they can get a bench about this and other days to have determined to depart from Mrs. Dickinson when I go on leave. I am sure you will be glad to hear of this. I to-day got an invitation from —— to dine with him and to go to "Grande Duchesse" on the 25th. He will be out up when he hears we are to be in Edinburgh. You were much inquired after at Thurso. The waiter there told me that the ladies in the hotel would not let you go at all if you had gone there again. I yesterday went to John O'Groat's house to which possibly you have heard. Of course I miss you.—Yours ever. LOUIS.

The third letter was dated—

Union Hotel, Inverness, April 13, 1870.

My dear Ernie—No address, no money. That is my motto at present. It means that until I have your address I shan't risk sending any money. Perhaps that will induce you to send it—nothing else seems to. I want you to write a long letter, giving me an account of everything which has happened since we parted. Who saw you off? What about F—— and Henry P——? The former gave me a hint that something had occurred. F—— wants to know your address. He says there is no such place as Shirland-road in the Directory.

I don't know when the Derby is, but were I able to be in town I could not go with you in a drag. Don't think me a cross old thing for this. You know my sentiments. Were I a humbug I should say I should be delighted to go, and make sure not to; as I am not a humbug, I tell you I wouldn't.

I will take care to have the things you mention. What bills have you left in Edinbro'? I wish you would make an attempt to pay some other earlier bills. I should be very glad to help you. I should like you to have a little more principle than I fear you have as to paying debts.

Will you let me know the address of the photographer in Colchester, and I will write to him at once. I haven't it with me.

I came here from Dingwall this morning. I shortly start for Thurso, where I should arrive at 6.30 to-morrow. I expect to meet B—— and his wife in the train. Write a long letter answering all my questions.—Your loving. LOUIS.

Office, Edinbro', April 20.

My darling Erné—I had a letter last night from Louis, which was charming in every respect, except in the information it bore that he is to be kept a week longer than I expected in the north. Girls are "living in drag." What a wonderful child it is! I have three minds to come up to London and see your magnificence with my own eyes. Would you welcome me? Probably it is better that I should stay at home and dream of you. But the thought of you, Louis and Anstruther in one, is ravishing. Let me ask your advice. A young lady, whose family are friends of mine, coming here. She is a charmingly dressed beautiful fool, with £30,000 a year. I have reason to believe that if I go in for her, I can marry her. You know I should never care for her, but is the bait tempting enough for me to make this further sacrifice of respectability? Of course, after we are married I could do pretty much as I pleased. People don't mind what one does on £30,000 a year—and the lady wouldn't much mind as she hasn't brains enough to trouble herself about much beyond her dresses, carriage, &c. What shall I do? You see I am writing to you, and expect a long day's answer to some of my letters. In any case, with all the love in my heart, I am, yours, &c. JOHN.

[The two initials following are indistinct, but appear to be "P. F."]

Mr. Besley, on looking at this letter, expressed his opinion that it was in a woman's handwriting.

Mr. Poland said he saw no such resemblance. It was signed "John" at any rate, and the contents would show whether it was written by a man or not.

Mr Poland said it was well known "drag" meant going about in women's clothes.

Mr. Besley said that his friend was not here to offer evidence himself.

Mr. Flowers said he always thought a "drag" was a four-wheeled vehicle.

Mr. Straight suggested that this was far more likely. Besides, the word had been coupled with the "Derby."

Mr. Flowers said that the letters read at present were not sufficient yet to prevent his refusing bail. In fact, one of the letters, where it said, "The ladies would not let him go away if he went again," was decidedly in his favour.

Mr. Poland—Shall I read another?

Mr. Besley—I desire that all the letters be read.

Mr. Poland said he should only read those he chose. (Mr. Poland then read the letter.)

After reading it Mr. Poland said—"If your mind is not changed, Sir, I will read more."

Mr. Flowers observed that when the case first came on there was very little evidence; but he did not admit the prisoners to bail, because he understood a very serious crime was going to be proved against them. But up to the present time no substantial evidence had been given in support of that charge. They were charged with conspiring to commit a felony, and that was a bailable offence.

Mr. Besley reminded his Worship that the Treasury had already had fourteen days to get evidence.

Mr. Poland observed that it had been proved that the defendants and their friends had gone about with painted faces even while dressed as men. His difficulty in the case was considerable. It differed altogether from an ordinary charge of criminal assault. The persons involved in such a charge as this would naturally be very unwilling to come forward to offer evidence.

Mr. Besley said that Mr. Poland got out of it by saying he was proving a charge in which the overt act could not be proved. He ought at all events to endeavour to prove the apparent object of their conduct, such as obtaining money, &c., but instead of this he still argued that it was not a lark, because it had been carried on a very long time. He also attached some serious importance to the fact that the two defendants had slept together.

Mr. Flowers said he sincerely trusted that was not supposed to be a fact in support of so horrible a charge. (Applause.)

Mr. Besley said it was not likely the defendants would run away from such sureties that would be offered. At all events, the magistrate could use his discretion, and increase the bail.

Mr. Straight said that his Worship would probably know, from his experience, that when it was found a person could not be charged with anything, he was then placed in the dock and charged with conspiracy; and this applied to the present instance. The defendants were charged with felony; but now that Mr. Poland could not substantiate that charge, he charged them with conspiracy. It was very easy to make such charges, and it was very difficult to refute them. It was stated that the Treasury had had fourteen days to get up their case, in which it was really shown that they had had a much longer time, for the police had deposed to having hunted the defendants for the past months, at all events. One thing was certainly evident—not a single one of the letters made any reference to Park. There was no evidence adduced to show that they left the apartments in Wakefield-street for the purpose of enticing men to come back with them. Surely Park was entitled to be liberated on bail.

Mr. Poland (to the magistrate)—If you have further doubt, sir, I will go on with the evidence. I ask you, in the interests of public justice, not to allow them to go out on bail.

Mr. Flowers—I cannot think, excepting the letters, that there is enough evidence against the defendants to prevent my accepting bail. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Poland—Is it not a question for a jury to decide?

Mr. Flowers—I did not say I should withhold it from the jury.

Mr. Poland then handed another letter to the magistrate, which he retired to read in private.

The Court then adjourned for a few minutes.

When Mr. Flowers returned he said that, since reading the last letter, his opinion of the case had entirely changed. He now felt it his duty to remand the prisoners for another week without bail. (Sensation.)

The prisoners were then removed.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

At the Bow-street Police-court to-day, Mr. Flowers, the presiding magistrate, was again occupied in hearing the case against the two prisoners, Ernest Boulton and Frederick William Park, who are charged with having been at a public place of amusement dressed in women's clothes, for the purpose of committing a felony.

Mr. Poland prosecuted for the Treasury, Mr. Besley defended Boulton, and Mr. Straight Park. Mr. Montague Williams watched the case for Mr. Haxell, proprietor of the Exeter Hotel, Strand.

The same eager interest to hear the proceedings was manifested as at the previous examinations, and the court was so densely crowded throughout the day that the atmosphere was almost stifling. Although much of the evidence was of a very revolting character, it was not observed that any of the public left the court in consequence. A large crowd assembled in Bow-street with the hope of seeing the prisoners. During the earlier part of the examination Boulton and Park seemed in lively spirits; but, as the evidence proceeded, they appeared to become much more thoughtful and subdued.

When the case was called on,

Mr. Besley said that he wanted to know what the definite charge against the defendant was, and drew the magistrate's attention to the case of "The Queen v. Rowen." They were charged with conspiracy, but neither time nor place was set forth. The charge was merely in the most general terms. He had to ask that the Treasury should give them some definite charge. So far as the matter had gone he thought these young men had been ill-treated. Mr. Poland had gone into a number of matters in the hope that something definite might be found. That was not the way in which they ought to go on.

The Magistrate—What is your application?

Mr. Besley—That before we go any further Mr. Poland should give us particulars of the charge.

Mr. Straight also addressed his worship to the like effect.

The Magistrate ruled that the case must go on.

Mr. Besley asked for a copy of the letter which had not been read openly in court, that they might know what it was.

Mr. Poland—The accused know what letters they have received.

Mr. Besley—That is assuming they did receive them.

The Magistrate—I am quite sure no prosecution will be conducted in this country so as to injure the accused.

Mr. Poland would give his learned friends every facility, but he could not do anything to injure the ends of justice.

Mr. Richard Barwell—I am a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the surgeons of the Charing-cross Hospital. I have seen this man (Park) before. He first saw him about ten or fourteen weeks ago. I cannot remember the exact date. He came to the Charing-cross Hospital as an out-patient. I did not know him by any name, but it was on the card. I think for about ten weeks I saw him twice a week or three times a fortnight. [Mr. Barwell stated that Park had consulted him for a certain disease.] I prescribed the usual remedies. I did not examine him more than once. After the first time I took his statement as to his condition. I cannot remember when he ceased to attend. After the case appeared in the papers I was sent for to go to the Bow-street police-station. At the station there was a number of persons placed together. I pointed out Park as the patient I had treated. I have not examined Park since he has been in custody. When he came to the hospital he was dressed in common clothes, and he did not look like an uncommon person to come to an hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Straight—The hospital is largely attended. I pay more attention to complaints than I do to countenances. The first time I saw Park might have been about the middle of February. After a patient has been twice to the hospital he must bring a letter of recommendation. I think the patient in question had a letter. The names of patients are kept in a book. It is not always the case that patients give their right names. I saw the prisoner placed amongst thirteen or fourteen others. I should think they were the sweepings of the cells. The prisoner was then dressed in old and shabby clothes, and not as he is dressed now. (The prisoner here stood up.) He might have had on the same coat that he has now. Before he stood up I thought it was a frock, and not a cutaway coat he had on. [The witness then answered several questions as to the manner in which the disease might be communicated.] When I first went to the station I pointed out Park. I then expressed hesitation between him and another man who had applied to me with a similar disease. I became certain of it a month before I left. I can have the hospital book brought here.

By Mr. Poland—I did not examine the other. He said that he had a like disease, but he came to me in such a manner that I sent him away. I am certain that Park is the man who came to the hospital. It is impossible for me to tell whether the patients give their right names. I cannot say, when I saw Park at the police-station last Saturday, whether he had on the same clothes which he now wears.

Dr. James Thomas Paul—I am a surgeon, and practise at 26, Burton-crescent. I am the surgeon to the E division of police. On Friday, the 29th April, I saw the two prisoners at the Bow-street Police-court. That was after they had been before the magistrate. I examined them separately. I was directed to examine them by Superintendent Thomson. I examined Boulton first. He was then dressed as a woman. [The further evidence of the witness tended distinctly to support the charge of felony.] There was no conversation between me and the prisoner. I examined Park next. I made the examination by order of the police.

Mr. Straight—If everybody did what the police tell them to do we shall have some funny things done in this country before long.

Witness described the same symptoms in Park, stating that, in his case, they were still more marked. His further evidence supported that which had been given by Mr. Barwell. He had had sixteen years' experience, but had never seen such appearances before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—Had been surgeon to the E police division seven or eight years. The examination took place at this court at one o'clock. Here are the notes I made at the time. I did not hear a statement that if they did not comply force would be employed. I did not ask Mr. Thomson, who gave the order, for the examination, nor did I ask for a written one. I have examined hundreds of cases as divisional surgeon. I have never asked for the permission of the prisoners.

Mr. Besley and Mr. Straight complained that such an examination ought not to have taken place without the order of the magistrate.

The Magistrate—It should have been asked for.

Mr. Besley (to witness)—Can you give me any reason why you did not ask for Mr. Flowers's permission?

Witness—I did not see any reason why I should deviate from the ordinary course. I did not know at the time that there was any other charge against the prisoners than that of being dressed as women in a place of public resort. I made the examination I have described on my own responsibility. The only orders I received were "to examine them."

By Mr. Straight—The Treasury had my statement on or before the 6th of May. Before I made the examination Superintendent Thomson had not told me what the charge against the prisoners was to be. I have not had any conversation with Superintendent Thomson on this matter.

Mr. Poland objected to the questions which were being put to the witness.

Mr. Straight said that he and Mr. Besley considered the prisoners had been subjected to a gross outrage, and they still thought so. No order had been given by the magistrate. They protested against such conduct on the part of the police and doctor.

The Magistrate—I think Mr. Paul has done his duty. It is a common practice to examine prisoners when it is necessary for the ends of justice. The Judges have approved of such examinations.

Mr. Straight—We say that he should have got your order.

The Magistrate—That might be.

Mr. Poland—It could only be done with one object.

The Magistrate—It could not effect the real investigation.

Mr. Besley—But other medical men might have been present.

The Magistrate—I really thought they were women, and I expressed that opinion at the time. I was in hopes that the defence would be that they were women.

Mr. Poland—You have no legal evidence that they are men except that of Dr. Paul.

Mr. Besley—They had said that they were men.

Mr. Poland—And they acted as women.

The Magistrate—Even when they said that, I was not quite convinced.

Mr. Francis Keyden Cox—I live at 29, Brewer-street, Buckingham Palace-road. I was formerly in business at No. 1, Gresham-buildings, Leadenhall-street. I know Boulton and Park. I first saw Boulton at the Guildshall Tavern, City. It was about August or September, 1868. I can't recollect the date. He was dressed as a man. Mr. W. H. Roberts, of Moorgate-street, and Lord Arthur Clinton, were with them. Mr. Roberts, whom I knew, introduced me to both of them. They were in the luncheon room. Had lunch at one table. I sat at the table and had lunch with them. I formed the opinion from his manner that Boulton was a woman. He said amongst other things, "Oh, you City birds! you have some fun in your offices—some champagne. Let me come over and see." Lord Arthur Clinton and Boulton did come to our offices at Gresham-street. My partner came in while we were there, and we had champagne. The champagne was some which was kept in the office.

How did you treat him?—As a fascinating woman. (Laughter.)

Mr. Straight—Mr. Williams suggests that fascinating women are treated in various ways.

Mr. Poland—While he was at the office, did Lord Arthur Clinton go out at all?—Yes; he appeared to be jealous. (A laugh.)

Mr. Besley thought it was unnecessary that they should be troubled with the way in which Lord Arthur Clinton appeared to be affected.

Mr. Poland—How did the prisoner behave?—The prisoner went on in a flirting way with me, and I kissed her, or him.

The Magistrate—Do you mean that Lord Arthur Clinton went out before the defendant did that?—Before.

Mr. Poland—At the time you kissed Boulton, had you the slightest doubt that the prisoner was a woman?—Not the slightest in the world.

Did any one else kiss Boulton?—No; shortly after that he complained of being chilly, I think.

Mr. Besley—Who complained of being chilly?—Boulton. My partner whipped the cloth off the table, put him in an armchair, and wrapped up his feet in the cloth.

Mr. Poland—What more took place?—There was very little more than that.

Did Boulton and Lord Arthur Clinton leave together?—Yes, they left together shortly afterwards. A few days after this I saw Boulton again. We had a sale at the Roebuck public-house, Turnham-green. Lord Arthur Clinton was with Boulton there. My partner, Lord Arthur Clinton, and Boulton were in the sitting room.

Was there a piano in the room?—Yes, and Boulton played a few airs. A little after that we all went to the railway station together, and while there Boulton presented me with his photograph. He did it secretly, as far as Lord Arthur Clinton was concerned.

Have you the photograph now?—No; I believe I have lost it.

Mr. Poland then handed to witness several photographs to look at, though Mr. Besley objected to this being done. The witness selected one which he said, to the best of his belief, was like the one Boulton had given him. Up to that time his opinion of Boulton's sex was not changed. He afterwards heard something about his sex. Subsequently he went to Evans's Supper Room, Covent-garden. He saw Boulton, Park, and Lord Arthur Clinton there together. He pointed the three out to a waiter, and said they ought to be turned out.

Mr. Poland—We cannot have that if it was not said in their hearing. Did the waiter interfere or not?—He did not.

What did you do?—I said I would try to turn them out. Two waiters stopped me. I said I would not create any disturbance if they would let me pass. I went up to the table where Boulton, Park, and Lord Arthur Clinton were sitting. When I got up there I used abusive language to them. I said, "You —— infernal scoundrels, you ought to be kicked out of the place."

What more did you say?—More to the same purport. I stayed there a minute or two. I don't think any one beyond the table could have heard me. I dare say I abused them four or five times.

Did you make any complaint to any one else?—I did, and among others to the uncle of Lord Arthur Clinton.

Did you have any communication from a solicitor?—I had not a direct communication; but I called on Mr. Ball, solicitor, Tokenhouse-yard.

Was he acting for you?—No. (Some photographs were here handed to witness by Mr. Poland.) He recognised Lord Arthur Clinton and Boulton, who was dressed as a woman. There was another person whom he did not know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—John Hope Cox is the name of my partner; he is no relative of mine; I was in partnership with him from 1st July, 1868, to the 25th March, 1869. I had known Mr. Roberts, of Moorgate-street, some fifteen months previously. Mr. Roberts introduced Lord Arthur Clinton to me at the Guildhall Tavern. I think it was in September, 1868. He introduced Mr. Ernest Boulton to me in that name. He did not say anything about his father being a City man. It was from his general manner, the way in which his hair was done, and from the smallness of his feet and hands, that I thought Boulton was a woman. The hair was done in large curls over the head. It was very much like the photograph (shown to witness). Boulton didn't say that he was a woman, nor did any one else say that he was. If I had not made a mistake I don't think they would have been invited to take champagne.

Not even for the pleasure of Lord Arthur Clinton's society?—Witness (scornfully)—No; certainly not.

You say you treated him as a fascinating woman?—As a pretty woman who was inclined to flirt.

Do you mean to say that you flirted with Mr. Ernest Boulton?—Yes.

You do not pretend that he kissed you?—Something very like it.

Do you say that?—I was not resisted in kissing him.

He was then two years younger than he is now?—Yes.

What age were you then?—Thirty-five.

Is your partner alive?—Yes, he is an inspector of agencies at the Gresham Insurance Office. We carried on the business of auctioneers and estate agents. It was very soon after the sale at Turnham-green that I heard a communication regarding Boulton's sex. It was about the end of the evening I saw the landlord. I went into the ball room. I did not know till after I was in the ball-room that Boulton, Park, and Gibbings were men. I was told they were. I did not find it out from their manner or demeanour. There were dancing and singing. I spoke to the prisoners after they had sung. I don't remember what I said. I think one Boulton sang. Our party had some words with some one, but not with the defendants. While I was in the room there was a slight disturbance. The defendants were not there then. I danced and drank some champagne and had supper. After supper I left. We left because some of my friends were rather inclined to quarrel with persons there. Neither of these gentlemen (the defendants) had anything to do with the quarrel. I did not see Park do anything. I only danced with my own friends. There were five gentlemen with Miss Earle and me. Four of them left with me. I know their names. They are private gentlemen.

Mr. Straight suggested that it might be well not to mention names, unless it was absolutely necessary to do so.

Mr. Poland asked the witness whether she was willing to give the names in writing.

Witness (decisively)—Neither in writing nor otherwise.

Mr. Poland said that he must have their names verbally if the witness refused to give them in writing.

Mr. Besley objected.

Magistrate—Mr. Poland says that if you decline to give the name in writing, he must have them now.

Mr. Straight suggested that perhaps Mr. Poland would let this point remain over till to-morrow.

Mr. Poland remarked that this ball was given by Mr. Gibbings, and if he could not get the facts wanted from Miss Cavendish or Miss Earle, he must have gentlemen put upon their oaths; because this all went to show the system pursued. The two defendants—that they were going about dressed in women's clothes, and making men believe they really were women. He believed these five gentlemen were not parties to what took place; but if the witness would not give the names he should have to ask the magistrate to compel her to do so.

Magistrate (to witness)—Do you still refuse to give their names?—Yes, because it would do them an injury.

Magistrate—I do not quite see that. They may be all quite innocent.

Mr. Poland—I ask you again if you will give the names.

The Magistrate ruled that the names must be given.

Mr. Besley—My friend wants to sacrifice five gentlemen who went there innocently.

Mr. Poland contended that he wanted to do nothing of the sort. He simply wished to get at the real truth of this case, and he could not sacrifice justice for the purpose of keeping names back.

The Magistrate said, as it was legal evidence and must be given, perhaps the witness would give the names privately.

It was then ordered that before leaving the court the witness should give the names in question to the solicitor for the prosecution.

Examined by Mr. Besley—Mr. Gibbings was pointed out to me as a gentleman. Boulton was also pointed out as a man. There was a good deal of champagne drunk. If I had been in masquerade dress as a man I should have sustained the character.

Agnes Earle—I live at Southbank with Miss Cavendish, and went to the ball with her. I saw the two defendants there, and also a person named Gibbings. They were dressed in female attire. I believe Boulton wore a white satin with tulle and roses, and that Gibbings had a mauve dress on.

By the Magistrate—It was ordinary evening dress.

Witness—I did not know any one there besides my friend Miss Cavendish. I did not see anything improper on the part of the defendants. I thought they were women. They danced with persons in men's attire. After supper one of the three smacked a gentleman's face who was talking to me. I cannot say which of the three it was. The gentleman was asking me for my address. While I was there, there was a row. I believe it was about me. I don't think the defendants were there. As soon as I found what it was I left. Miss Cavendish left with me. Two or three gentlemen left with us. I know the name of one. I will give it privately. It was while I was in the dressing-room that I found out the defendants were men. The two defendants were in the dressing-room. This was the only time I was at the hotel, and I do not wish to go there again. The attendant told me that they were men. A person in female attire fainted, and was lying on the bed. I do not know who it was. I knew nothing at all about the defendants.

Examined by Mr. Besley—There might have been twenty couples present. Boulton, Park, and Gibbings were pointed out to me.

Mr. Straight did not ask the witness any questions.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.—*Daily Telegraph*,

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